

Sudan to revive coalition partnership

KHARTOUM (R) — The two main partners in Sudan's outgoing coalition government said on Sunday they would resurrect the alliance after failing to broaden it. Prime Minister Sadeq Al Mahdi, head of the Umma Party, and Mohammad Osman Al Mirghani, leader of the Democratic Unionist Party (DUP), said in a joint statement differences between Sudan's political groups made it impossible to form a new national unity government. "Certain parties have certain reservations on others, and each party is attempting to eliminate its opponents from the political scene," the statement said. Egypt's Middle East News Agency said in a report from Khartoum that Mr. Mahdi would address parliament on Monday and a new Sudanese cabinet would be formed within two days. The DUP pulled out of the ruling coalition on Aug. 22 in protest against Umma winning a seat formerly held by DUP on the Supreme Council, a five-member collective presidency. Umma and DUP cabinet ministers have continued in office pending the formation of a new government. The parties' statement said Mr. Mahdi and Mr. Mirghani would make some changes in the outgoing cabinet.

Jordan Times

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'Thatcher pressing Reagan on Mideast'

LONDON (AP) — British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has been "bombarding" U.S. President Ronald Reagan with letters urging him to take the lead in helping to resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict, the Sunday Times reported. The weekly said Mrs. Thatcher believes the Americans "have been missing a trick" by allowing the Soviet Union to make all the running in the Middle East, and she wants Mr. Reagan to "drag the Israelis" to a Middle East peace conference. Mrs. Thatcher believes the Middle East "should be at least as high a priority of U.S. foreign policy as arms control," the report said. It said the British leader raised the issue at each of her most recent meetings with Mr. Reagan, and also with U.S. Vice-President George Bush when they met in London last Thursday. The story said a letter from Mr. Reagan about the issue arrived in London last Friday after Mrs. Thatcher urged a more aggressive approach following her meeting last month with King Hussein. The King "underlined the danger of continuing American inaction in the explosive atmosphere of the Middle East," the report said. The Sunday Times said Mrs. Thatcher's office refused to disclose details of the president's letter, beyond claiming that he agreed with her that the peace process must be kept alive.

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Rifai congratulates new Tunisian premier

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Zaid Rifai on Sunday sent a cable of congratulations to the newly-appointed Tunisian prime minister, Zine Al Abidine Ibn Ali, on his appointment. Mr. Rifai also expressed hope that brotherly relations between Jordan and Tunisia would continue to develop progressively to serve the interests of both countries and the Arab Nation.

Kuwait says summit agenda is open

KUWAIT (R) — A Kuwaiti minister said on Sunday an Arab summit due to be held in Amman next month would discuss any issue raised by attending heads of state. The minister of state for cabinet affairs, Rashid Abdul Aziz Al Khasbi, told reporters after the weekly cabinet meeting the summit agenda would treat all Arab issues in view of their interlocking nature. King Hussein toured Gulf Arab states last week and won agreement to broaden the agenda beyond the Iran-Iraq war.

Police seal Lhasa roads and monasteries

LHASA (R) — Soldiers and police tightened their grip on the Tibetan capital Lhasa on Sunday, blocking roads and sealing off monasteries after as many as 19 people were reported to have been killed in a riot on Thursday against Chinese rule. The official death toll has been put at six but reliable Tibetan sources said up to nine demonstrators and 10 policemen had died. The dead demonstrators included three Buddhist monks, they said (See earlier story on page 8).

Lebanese deputy dies

BEIRUT (R) — A Christian member of the Lebanese parliament, retired army Colonel Foad Lahoud, died on Sunday after a long illness, parliamentary sources said. He was 70. Mr. Lahoud, chairman of the parliamentary defence committee, was elected in 1972. No elections have been held since then because of the civil war which broke out in 1975. Mr. Lahoud was a member of the Christian hardline National Liberal party of late President Camille Chamoun. His death brings to 20 the number of seats vacant in the 99-seat single chamber legislature.

Reagan sends envoy to Turkey

ANKARA (R) — U.S. Energy Secretary John H. Herrington arrived in Ankara on Sunday for talks that will include a massive water diversion project for Gulf states. Officials said Mr. Herrington was carrying a message for Prime Minister Turgut Ozal from President Ronald Reagan, but he declined to reveal the contents. He said in a brief arrival speech that he would discuss with Mr. Ozal and other officials the Iran-Iraq war, bilateral relations and a Turkish pipeline project to send water to Gulf countries. The project, named the Peace Water Pipeline by Mr. Ozal's government, foresees the annual diversion of two billion cubic metres of water to Middle East and Gulf countries from two rivers in southern Turkey.

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President Zia Ul Haq begins two-day state visit King calls on Pakistan to use its good ties with Iran to end Gulf war

Pakistani leader voices support for peace conference and adherence to his country's peaceful nuclear plans

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — His Majesty King Hussein on Sunday called on Pakistan to use its good offices to convince Iran to positively respond to international peace efforts to end the Iran-Iraq war by accepting U.N. Security Council Resolution 598.

Speaking at a dinner he hosted in honour of Pakistani President General Zia Ul Haq and his wife, King Hussein appealed to Islamabad to "give this matter (the Iran-Iraq war) the utmost priority and renew efforts with Tehran to accept the July 20 resolution as the basis for a historical reconciliation process."

"While Iraq has done its utmost to leave the door to peace open, our brothers in Tehran have, nevertheless, closed all avenues to peace and did not heed the will of Allah and Muslims," said the King.

The continuation and escalation of the seven-year-old Iran-Iraq war is "permitting foreign powers to intervene in an affair which should have been contained and resolved a long time ago," His Majesty said.

Iran, he added, "is still continuing this war, which is depleting the human and material resources of the two Muslim countries and threatening the security and stability of the whole region."

In a reply speech, Gen. Zia voiced his country's support for Jordan's efforts towards convening an international conference on the Middle East. "We support the call of the international community to convene an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of all the parties, including the Palestine Liberation Organisation, on an equal footing in order to evolve a just, comprehensive and

lasting settlement of the long festering problem," he said. There can be no "enduring and lasting peace in the Middle East without Israel's complete and total withdrawal from all the Arab territories illegally occupied by Israel since 1967, including the Old Jerusalem, and without a restoration of the legitimate and inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination and statehood in their own homeland."

On the Iran-Iraq war, he said: "It is regrettable that our interlocking quarrels and conflicts continue to divide and debilitate the Muslim Umma, thus exposing us to untold dangers of outside interference and exploitation."

He expressed hope that the war would be terminated and resolved "in a just equitable manner" and that the "Islamic World will soon wake up to the imperatives of unity in our ranks. Without unity we will never have the strength to secure justice."

On the international scene, Gen. Zia welcomed the agreement between the U.S. and the Soviet Union to scrap all in-

termediate range nuclear forces. "I take this opportunity to reiterate our firm position to the manufacture or acquisition of nuclear weapons. We have unrelentingly pursued our efforts at the United Nations to have South Asia declared as a nuclear weapon-free zone. We hope that our partners in the region will soon accept this outstanding proposal."

"In addition, we have also proposed bilateral arrangement to India for reciprocal inspection of each other's nuclear facilities and invited it to conclude with us a bilateral nuclear test ban treaty."

"Our credentials on the nuclear issue are beyond question or blemish," he said. "It is regrettable that certain quarters continue to malign our peaceful nuclear programme by raising the spectre of 'Islamic bomb.' They do so in order to pressure Pakistan into accepting discriminatory restrictions on our nuclear programme. Let me declare again that we will never accept either nuclear

(Continued on page 4)

Scores of civilians killed in Iranian bombardment of Basra

BAGHDAD (Agencies) — Iranian artillery shelled the southern Iraqi city of Basra on Sunday and killed or wounded large numbers of civilians, residents said.

A military spokesman, quoted by the Iraqi News Agency (INA), gave no precise casualty figures. But he said mosques, schools and hospitals were among the buildings damaged.

Basra residents, contacted by telephone, told Reuters shells were landing on all parts of the city, including densely-populated areas. They said the bombardment started at 8 a.m. and was still continuing five hours later.

The shelling followed a warning by Tehran that it would attack military, industrial and economic targets in Baghdad and other Iraqi cities in retaliation for Iraqi air raids on centres in Iran.

A statement by Iran's war information headquarters on Saturday urged Iraqis to take refuge in

four holy cities which it said would be spared.

The Iraqi spokesman said Baghdad had fulfilled a pledge to avoid bombing residential areas of Iran whereas Tehran had now said openly that it would strike at civilian targets in Iraq.

Iraq had so far refrained from using its overwhelming air superiority to attack Iranian cities, he said, but "Iraq's patience towards such violations against its peaceful citizens will not last for long."

Diplomats in Baghdad said the threats by Tehran and Baghdad aroused fears of a revival of the "war of the cities" in which thousands of civilians were killed on both sides in air, artillery and missile attacks on towns and cities.

That bitter phase of the Iran-Iraq war ended in mid-February when Baghdad declared a un-



His Majesty King Hussein and Pakistani President Zia Ul Haq at Sunday's welcome ceremony held upon the arrival of President Zia on a state visit (Petra photo)

Israel detains 5 Arabs and 2 soldiers after clashes in Haifa

TEL AVIV (AP) — Israeli police detained five Arabs and two Israeli soldiers on Sunday after weekend clashes at a gas station and a youth hostel in which two Palestinians were injured, a police spokeswoman said.

The clashes in Haifa underscored a wave of Arab-Jewish violence in recent months in which two Israeli soldiers have been killed and two Israelis and several Arabs injured.

Left-wing legislators urged a parliament debate on growing Arab-Jewish tension and called on police to react swiftly to punish the offenders.

The latest violence began Friday night when about 50 Jewish teenagers attacked an Arab youth at a Haifa gas station, hitting him in the head, city police spokeswoman Ahuva Tomer said.

The injured Arab apparently was struck with a hatchet and underwent surgery at nearby Rambam hospital, Israel Radio said.

Seven people were detained for the unrest, including two soldiers and five Arabs, Tomer added. She declined to say whether they would be charged or to identify them by name.

Three Israeli legislators voiced concern for the clashes, which came only a week after two Israeli soldiers were stabbed and beaten to death in northern Israel.

Shevah Weiss of the Labour Party urged police to "clamp down heavily to prevent a recurrence of such violence."

The Israeli Communist Party, which is supported by Arab voters, called for an urgent parliament debate.

Several Palestinians were injured in a series of Jewish-Arab clashes in the Ramat Gan suburb of Tel Aviv this summer.

Also near Tel Aviv, two Jewish teenagers were wounded in a knife attack in a grove by Arabs two weeks ago.

Nigeria said ready to renew partial ties with Israel

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Nigeria, Africa's most populous country, plans to renew partial diplomatic ties with Israel, news reports said Sunday.

The reports carried by Israel army radio and the daily newspaper Davar said the agreement was reached at a meeting between Foreign Minister Shimon Peres and his Nigerian counterpart at the U.N. General Assembly in New York last week.

According to the pact, each country would open an interest office in a "friendly embassy" in each other's countries within several weeks, according to Davar, which is closely aligned with Mr. Peres' left-leaning Labour Party.

Foreign ministry spokesman Ehud Gol, reached by telephone, declined to comment on the reports.

Nigeria would be the sixth black African nation after Zaire, Liberia, Cameroon, the Ivory Coast and Togo to renew ties with Israel. Twenty-nine black African nations severed relations with Israel after the 1973 war.

The other five countries have established full-fledged relations by opening embassies. But Nigeria, with a strong Arab-allied Muslim minority, has faced heavy pressure against a full resumption of ties with Israel, Davar said.

Despite the absence of formal ties with Israel, Nigeria has maintained extensive trade links with the Jewish state, Davar added without giving figures.

In addition, Israeli news reports in June said the Israeli aircraft industries planned to open a training centre in Nigeria. Company officials denied the reports.

Israeli officials acknowledged Mr. Peres met Nigerian Foreign Minister Bolaji Akinyemi at the U.N. but declined to confirm the report of renewed ties.

In July, Togo became the fifth African country to restore full relations with Israel.

Nepalese U.N. soldier killed in SLA attack

TYRE (Agencies) — A Nepalese soldier serving with the U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) was killed by gunfire of Israeli-allied militiamen Sunday, U.N. spokesman Timur Goksel said.

He said a patrol of the pro-Israeli South Lebanon Army (SLA) militia made up of a tank and a half-track attempted to cross through a Nepalese checkpoint at Srobbine, 20 kilometres south east of Tyre.

"When the 15-man Nepalese checkpoint blocked the patrol's way by setting up barricades on the road, the tank and the half-

track pulled back about 100 metres and opened up with machine gun fire at the Nepalese checkpoint," Goksel told reporters.

"A Nepalese soldier was wounded in the leg. An ambulance was called in and when it was rushing the victim to a U.N. field hospital it came under SLA fire from the nearby Talat Hik-bah post," Goksel added.

He said the UNIFIL ambulance was hit with five rounds of heavy machine gun fire of which one pierced through the wounded soldier's neck while he was being treated.

Peres tells cabinet he rejected Soviet offer of ties

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres told the Israeli cabinet on Sunday that he had rejected a Soviet offer to establish limited diplomatic relations with the Jewish state. Energy Minister Moshe Shahal said.

But Mr. Peres indicated Moscow was moving closer to his position on a Middle East peace conference by accepting participation of Palestinians who were not members of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

Mr. Shahal told reporters after a weekly cabinet meeting.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, who heads Israel's bipartisan "national unity" government, is

fiercely opposed to a peace conference.

Mr. Shahal said Mr. Peres had turned down a proposal made during talks at the United Nations last week by Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze to set up interim offices in Moscow and Tel Aviv.

"Of course he rejected this offer. The Soviet Union is not Poland or Hungary and we expect a decision on the renewal of relations and nothing less than this."

Poland and Israel last year exchanged interest sections and Hungary agreed to set up a similar framework of relations.

"P.I.A."
WELCOME
To His Excellency President
Mohammad Zia Ul Haq and Mrs. Zia Ul Haq, the honoured guests of **His Majesty King Hussein and Her Majesty Queen Noor** and the people of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.
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Holland calls for int'l force for safe navigation in Gulf

Dutch minister hopes Amman summit will help Gulf stability

KAUWAIT (AP) — Dutch Foreign Minister Hans Van Den Broek was quoted here Sunday as expressing his country's support for the formation of an international naval force to safeguard maritime navigation in the Gulf.

Mr. Van Den Broek said in an interview with the daily newspaper Al Qabas, however, that all foreign fleets in the Gulf are exposed to dangers in the absence of a ceasefire between Iraq and Iran.

"I am sure that a U.N.-sponsored force is the only force that can work in the Gulf without being exposed to dangers after a ceasefire is worked out," he said. "The reason is quite simple: as long as the belligerents of the two warring states will be prone to great jeopardy."

The idea of an international naval force in the Gulf waters was given a fillip last month by Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze at the United Nations. It has often been floated as a substitute for the current situation where U.S. and other Western as well as Soviet warships

protect only respective national flags against the offshoots of the Iraq-Iran war on the Gulf searoads.

Holland is one of the countries contributing to an armada of some 80 warships and minesweepers that have arrived for escorting vessels against Iranian attacks or sweeping the waters of the region against mines widely believed planted by the Iranians.

Mr. Van Den Broek said the participation of Dutch minesweepers "should not be interpreted as bias with any of the two belligerents."

"We are rather for the protection of freedom of navigation in this waterway, where European countries have vital interests," he added.

The Gulf region provides 40-50 per cent of the oil needs of western Europe.



Hans Van Den Broek

Mr. Van Den Broek said that the European Community member states had "collectively asked for facilities from certain Gulf states to be utilised in minesweeping operations and protection of shipping."

He did not elaborate. The British units in the minesweeping operation have already been provided a basis for the duration of the task near Muscat by Sultan

Qaboos of Oman.

The Dutch foreign minister expressed hope that Iran "will clarify" its position as soon as possible toward U.N. Security Council July 20 Resolution 598 for ending the 7-year-old Iran-Iraq war "and that the council draw the necessary conclusions."

"My feeling is that the implementation of the council's resolutions should not be delayed, because any delay would automatically rob Resolution 598 of its connotations."

The Dutch minister said that his country attached extreme importance to the Arab summit scheduled for Nov. 8 in Amman. "I think that a successful summit will help maintain stability in the Gulf. Therefore, we expect a unified Arab stand to be worked out in Amman, because unified stances lead to significant political results," he said.

The emergency conference of Arab heads of state has been called for mainly to discuss a collective Arab stance vis-a-vis Iran in light of its attitude toward peace with Iraq.

Speedboats big threat in Gulf

BAHRAIN (R) — A French navy captain said on Sunday that speedboat attacks posed the biggest threat to merchant ships in the Gulf, while mines were the major problem for warships.

"But all threats are possible... we try to be ready to avert any type of threat," Captain Gerard Gazzano, commander of the anti-submarine frigate Georges Leygues, said.

Asked about coordination between the various foreign warships now patrolling the Gulf, Capt. Gazzano told a news conference there was no cooperation as such, although there were constant information exchanges to avoid confusion and misunderstanding.

"There is no cooperation because the missions are different... our mission is to protect French merchant traffic," the captain said.

Capt. Gazzano indicated, however, there was more coordination in minehunting. He said the authorities in the United Arab Emirates (UAE) had defined operational zones for foreign minesweepers. French and British minesweepers are currently operating off the UAE coast within and outside the Gulf. They are due to be joined by vessels from Italy, Belgium and The Netherlands.

Capt. Gazzano said U.S. minehunting operations at present concentrated on sweeps ahead of convoys of American-flagged vessels through the waterway — "the U.S. Navy is sweeping for mines ahead of their merchant convoys and are not working in a particular zone."

The captain said his vessel, a 3,635-tonne Corvette, had no anti-mine equipment and used its two Lynx helicopters to search waters ahead of the ship for mines.

Asked if he would open fire on a vessel seen laying mines, Capt. Gazzano said this would be a decision for the admiral on the command ship of the French fleet, Umm Al Maradim, about 60 miles southeast of Kuwait City.

The spokesman said the exercises, with live ammunition, are part of periodic drills carried out by the Kuwaiti navy.

They follow reports of heightened Iranian naval activity in the northern Gulf on Saturday, close to the area designated for the Kuwaiti exercises.

The commander of the U.S. Middle East force said his command ship La Salle rushed north on Friday night because of considerable Iranian naval activity.

Iran meanwhile said naval exercises which it had been staging across the Gulf from Kuwait since last Thursday were completed on Saturday night.

Tehran's IRNA news agency said the exercises, codenamed Azadi (freedom) Island, were aimed at defending Kharg Island oil terminal and other Iranian oil sites.

New Tunisian premier pledges to strengthen 'the rule of law'

TUNIS (R) — Tunisia's new Prime Minister, Zine Al Abidine Ibn Ali, architect of a major crackdown this year on Islamic fundamentalists, has pledged to strengthen the rule of law.

In his first public statement since taking office on Friday, he pledged to work towards "consolidating the republican regime, strengthening its institutions, confirming the rule of law, safeguarding national achievements and guaranteeing conditions for the country's successful development."

Ibn Ali, whose comments were reported by the official TAP news agency, said he had expressed these ideas at a meeting with 84-year-old President Habib Bourguiba.

As Prime Minister Ibn Ali, an ex-army general who is also interior minister, is the constitutional heir to President Bourguiba.

Since seven death sentences were passed last weekend at the end of a mass trial of fundamentalists accused of trying to overthrow the government, troops and police have stood guard at strategic points in the capital.

They were reinforced after Ibn Ali's appointment and police helicopters hovered overhead.

The independent As Sahab newspaper said on Saturday that President Bourguiba sacked Prime Minister Rachid Sfar on Friday because he opposed his nominees for cabinet posts twice in three weeks.

But the newspaper also indicated that Mr. Sfar's dismissal did not mean disgrace as he has been named PSD candidate for president of the National Assembly.

Western diplomats speaking on condition of anonymity said they expected Ibn Ali to maintain President Bourguiba's vigorously Western-oriented policies despite threats and subversion inspired by Libya and Iran.

Mr. Ibn Ali has described himself as a "technician of law and order."

He replaced Mr. Sfar, a technocrat, who was designated president of the National Assembly, a largely ceremonial post. Mr. Sfar



Rachid Sfar

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He replaced Mr. Sfar, a technocrat, who was designated president of the National Assembly, a largely ceremonial post. Mr. Sfar

had served as prime minister and President Bourguiba's future successor since July 1986.

President Bourguiba gave no public explanation for the move. With all seats in the National Assembly held by the PSD, the 84-year-old president-for-life can shape Tunisia's government virtually at will.

In a front-page commentary clearly given high-level approval, the newspaper said Mr. Sfar proposed different candidates to the president for information minister and director of the ruling party, a job with ministerial rank.

As Sabab, stressing the president's constitutional right to be the sole selector of ministers, said Mr. Sfar sought to name the head of state-run television, Abdelmalek Laarif, to the two cabinet posts.

He proposed Mr. Laarif the day after President Bourguiba said his choice for information minister was Mr. Abdelwahab Abdallah, former head of the pro-government daily La Presse, the newspaper said.

This prompted the president to summon Mr. Abdallah and name him to the job in person on September 10.

When Mr. Sfar then substituted Mr. Laarif for Mr. Mahjoub Ibn Ali — President Bourguiba's choice for the PSD post — the president cancelled the appointment and dismissed the prime minister.

Mubarak urges large turnout for referendum

CAIRO, Egypt (AP) — President Hosni Mubarak on Sunday urged Egypt's 14 million registered voters to go to the polls in a referendum to elect him to a second term.

He said in a 15-minute nationally televised speech on the eve of the referendum that a heavy turnout would prove to the country's enemies that the democratic process remains solid in Egypt.

Mr. Mubarak was elected president after Muslim extremists assassinated President Anwar Sadat at a military parade on Oct. 6, 1981, the anniversary of the start of the 1973 Arab-Israeli war.

His first term ends Oct. 12. He is certain to win a sweeping endorsement for a second six-year term in Monday's referendum, which is to say yes or no to his nomination by the people's assembly, Egypt's parliament.

"We started to rebuild our country" during his first term, Mr. Mubarak said. "We were committed to building democracy."

As proof, Mr. Mubarak pointed to a freer national press and a newly flourishing multi-party system that has brought 101 opposition deputies into the 458-member people's assembly.

He warned of "some powers outside our borders which do not want security or good for Egypt" and urged Egyptians to vote "to prove that we believe in democracy."

Archbishop Runcie meets Mubarak

CAIRO (R) — Archbishop of Canterbury Robert Runcie met President Hosni Mubarak on Sunday as he neared the end of a week's visit to Egypt.

Details of their talks at the president's residence were not released.

Mr. Runcie, who returns to London on Monday, has met leaders of Egypt's Christian churches, which have an estimated following of at least six million in a 51 million population. He signed an agreement with the head of the mainstream Coptic Church, Pope Shenouda III, declaring their "essentially common faith."

In a statement, he said his visit had reinforced his conviction "that toleration and respect between different religious faiths must increasingly be given high priority."

Archbishop Runcie, told reporters of a dialogue he was conducting with Iran's parliamentary speaker.

He said he wrote to Mr. Rafsanjani last month giving "impressions" about Iranians held hostage by Lebanese Christian groups in response to a request by the Iranian official.

"I have recently written to Rafsanjani giving him some impressions we have received from one or two Christian contacts in the Middle East," Mr. Runcie said.

He gave no further details of his exchanges but said "yes, that's right" when asked if Mr. Rafsanjani was prepared to use his good offices to help find who was holding Waite.

Mr. Runcie said Rafsanjani was on record as disapproving of hostage-taking. "He does not know who is holding Terry Waite but he will try to find out," he added.

The Anglican leader said the Church of England believed Waite was still alive.

Attorney charges anti-American Greeks with attempted homicide

ATHENS, Greece (AP) — Two Greek students suspected of belonging to a local anti-American "terrorist" group have been charged with attempted homicide in a shootout with police this week.

An Athens district attorney filed three felony and five misdemeanor charges on Saturday against the two students, identified as Clearchos Smyrniotis and Christoforos Mariotis, both 21.

Both are thought by police to be connected with anti-state struggle and revolutionary popular struggle (ELA), left-wing "terrorist" groups.

"The evidence makes us reach the conclusion that apart from their involvement in the anti-state struggle group, they have connections with the terrorist group ELA," the police charge sheet said.

ELA has claimed responsibility for more than 200 bomb attacks since 1975, including a 1985 explosion at a U.S. military recreation centre outside Athens.

Last Sunday, the group claimed an explosion that caused no injuries but damaged a U.S. commissary in central Athens. Police found a second time-bomb outside the building that failed to explode.

Timed with its attacks, ELA regularly sends statements to the Athens left-wing daily Eleftherotypia which often condemn the presence of U.S. bases in Greece and what it calls the socialist government's "cooperation with North American imperialists."

Anti-state struggle claimed the 1985 killing of Athens District Attorney.

Kuwait to stage naval exercises in the Gulf

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwait will conduct naval exercises in the Gulf on October 6 and 7 in its territorial waters about 15 miles offshore, a defence ministry spokesman said on Sunday.

A ministry announcement in local newspapers warned residents to stay clear of the area between the islands of Qaruh and Umm Al Maradim, about 60 miles southeast of Kuwait City.

The spokesman said the exercises, with live ammunition, are part of periodic drills carried out by the Kuwaiti navy.

They follow reports of heightened Iranian naval activity in the northern Gulf on Saturday, close to the area designated for the Kuwaiti exercises.

The commander of the U.S. Middle East force said his command ship La Salle rushed north on Friday night because of considerable Iranian naval activity.

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Amal plans crackdown on anarchy in Beirut

BEIRUT — The Shi'ite Muslim Amal movement plans a Syrian-backed crackdown on militia lawlessness in the sprawling southern suburbs of Beirut, Amal sources said on Sunday.

Special Amal security squads will patrol the streets and man checkpoints "to make sure the plan is going well," one source said.

Militia offices dotting the Shi'ite suburbs would be closed and gunmen barred from carrying weapons in the street, the sources said. Syria, Amal's backer, was

supporting the plan.

It was not known whether the estimated 2,000 fighters of the Iranian-backed Hizbollah (Party of God), with which Amal shares control of the area, were part of the scheme.

Amal leader Nabih Berri was quoted by the leftist As Safir on Sunday as saying the aim was "to relieve the people of the bad security situation."

The sources said the plan would start in the next few days and As Safir said it might begin on Sunday. — Reuters

Report says West helped Iran build arms factory

LONDON (AP) — Iran has built a large armaments factory using equipment and materials from suppliers in Britain, Belgium, The Netherlands, West Germany, Sweden and Israel who were fooled into thinking they were exporting to other countries, The Sunday Times reported.

The weekly said the project for Iran's 7-year-old war with Iraq, which contravened embargoes on arms sales to Iran by most Western countries, was masterminded by a Swedish company.

The newspaper identified the company and its managing director. It reported the managing director as saying he was approached by Iranian officials in 1984 and asked to supply a complete munitions factory.

Thousands of tonnes of explosives and other banned goods worth some \$500 million (\$810 million), as well as machine tools to make shells and bullets, were sent to Iran over the past three years, the report said.

The weekly said Royal Ordnance admitted it "unwittingly" helped Iran to construct an armaments factory capable of making rockets, mortars, shells and ammunition in massive quantities.

TV & RADIO

WHAT'S GOING ON

FOR THE TRAVELLER

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<div>JORDAN TELEVISION</div> <div>Tel: 773111-19</div> <div>PROGRAMME ONE</div> <div>15:30 Koran</div> <div>15:55 Programme review</div> <div>15:55 Cartoons and children programmes</div> <div>16:20 Journeys to Art</div> <div>17:10 English series</div> <div>17:40 Physics in Action</div> <div>18:00 Arabic series</div> <div>19:00 Message from Oman</div> <div>19:20 Local programme</div> <div>19:30 Programme review</div> <div>20:00 News in Arabic</div> <div>20:30 Arabic series</div> <div>21:20 Tourism in Jordan</div> <div>22:00 Arabic series</div> <div>23:00 News Summary in Arabic</div> <div>23:10 Series contd.</div> <div>PROGRAMME TWO</div> <div>18:00 "Histoires Naturelles"</div> <div>19:00 News in French</div> <div>19:15 Sport magazine (French)</div> <div>19:30 News in Hebrew</div> <div>19:45 Beyond 2000</div> <div>20:00 News in Arabic</div> <div>20:30 Kate and Alice</div> <div>21:00 Communication</div> <div>21:10 Falcon Crest</div> <div>22:00 News in English</div> <div>22:30 Tusitala (mini-series)</div> <div>RADIO JORDAN</div> <div>855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM & partly on 9800 KHz. SW</div> <div>Tel: 774111-19</div> <div>07:00 Light Music</div> <div>07:30 Newsdesk</div> <div>08:00 Morning Show</div> <div>08:00 News Summary</div> <div>08:05 Just a Minute</div> <div>11:00 Follow the Wind</div> <div>12:00 News Summary</div> <div>12:05 Pop Session</div> <div>13:00 News Summary</div> <div>13:05 Pop Session Contd.</div> <div>14:00 News Bulletin</div> <div>14:30 Piano Magic</div> <div>15:00 Concert Hour</div> <div>16:00 News Summary</div> <div>16:05 Instruments</div> <div>16:30 Old Favourites</div> <div>17:00 News Music</div> <div>18:00 Pop Session</div> <div>17:30 News Summary</div> <div>18:00 News Summary</div> <div>18:05 Sports Roundup</div> <div>18:30 Music Desk</div> <div>19:00 News Desk</div> <div>19:30 Date with a Star</div> <div>20:00 Evening Show</div> <div>21:00 News Summary</div> <div>21:05 Evening Show Contd.</div>	<div>22:00 News Summary</div> <div>22:05 Evening Show Continued</div> <div>22:30 News Summary</div> <div>22:35 Evening Show Continued</div> <div>23:00 Close Down</div> <div>BBC WORLD SERVICE</div> <div>639, 720, 1323 KHz</div> <div>07:00 Newsdesk 07:30 The Battle of Polio</div> <div>07:45 Reflections</div> <div>07:50 Waveguide 06:00 World News</div> <div>08:09 24 Hours: News Summary 08:30 Nature Notebook 08:45 Recording of the Week 08:50 Newsdesk 09:30 Soccer</div> <div>09:30 World News 10:00 World News 10:30 Half-Hour Drama: Persuasion 11:00 World News 11:15 Reflections 11:50 The Battle of Polio 12:30 Crossing 12:40 World News 12:50 British Press Review 12:15 Good Books 12:30 Financial News: Sports Roundup 12:45 Peebles' Choice 13:00 News Summary: Sex and Society 13:30 The Vintage Chart Show 14:00 World News 14:49 News About Britain 14:15 Short Story 14:30 Album Time 15:00 Radio Newsweek 15:15 My Music 15:45 Sports Roundup 16:00 World News 16:09 24 Hours: News Summary 16:30 The Savoy Operas 17:00 News Summary: Outlook 17:45 The Man of Property 18:00 Radio Newsweek 18:15 Sex and Society 18:45 Music for a While 19:00 World News 19:09 Competition 19:15 The Tradition Bears 19:30 Jazz Guitarists 20:15 The Couch Quiz 20:30 New Ideas 20:40 Book Choice 20:50 Sports Roundup 21:00 Newsdesk 21:50 Multitrack 12:00 News Summary: (Revised) 21:30 Stock Market Report 22:45 Peebles' Choice 24:00 News Summary: Network UK 00:15 The Tradition Bears 01:30 Financial News 02:15 Three Wishes</div> <div>VOICE OF AMERICA</div> <div>MW 1260 & SW 7200, 9565, 11740, 11925 and 12210 Hz</div> <div>05:00 News 05:10 Newsline 05:30 VOA Morning 06:00 News 06:10 Newsline 06:30 VOA Morning 07:00 News 07:10 Newsline 07:30 VOA Morning 08:00 News 08:10 Newsline 08:30 VOA Morning 08:40 News 08:50 Newsline 09:00 News 09:10 Newsline 09:30 VOA Morning 09:40 News 09:50 Newsline 10:00 News 10:10 Newsline 10:30 VOA Morning 10:40 News 10:50 Newsline 11:00 News 11:10 Newsline 11:30 VOA Morning 11:40 News 11:50 Newsline 12:00 News 12:10 Newsline 12:30 VOA Morning 12:40 News 12:50 Newsline 13:00 News 13:10 Newsline 13:30 VOA Morning 13:40 News 13:50 Newsline 14:00 News 14:10 Newsline 14:30 VOA Morning 14:40 News 14:50 Newsline 15:00 News 15:10 Newsline 15:30 VOA Morning 15:40 News 15:50 Newsline 16:00 News 16:10 Newsline 16:30 VOA Morning 16:40 News 16:50 Newsline 17:00 News 17:10 Newsline 17:30 VOA Morning 17:40 News 17:50 Newsline 18:00 News 18:10 Newsline 18:30 VOA Morning 18:40 News 18:50 Newsline 19:00 News 19:10 Newsline 19:30 VOA Morning 19:40 News 19:50 Newsline 20:00 News 20:10 Newsline 20:30 VOA Morning 20:40 News 20:50 Newsline 21:00 News 21:10 Newsline 21:30 VOA Morning 21:40 News 21:50 Newsline 22:00 News 22:10 Newsline 22:30 VOA Morning 22:40 News 22:50 Newsline 23:00 News 23:10 Newsline 23:30 VOA Morning 23:40 News 23:50 Newsline 24:00 News 24:10 Newsline</div>	<div>TODAY'S EVENTS</div> <div>EXHIBITIONS</div> <div>* A painting exhibition by Bassam Mafadhat at the Housing Bank Gallery (until Oct. 17).</div> <div>* A painting exhibition by Yousef Hassam at the British Council (until Oct. 11).</div> <div>FILMS</div> <div>* "High Sierra" at 7:00 p.m. at the American Centre.</div> <div>* "Histoire Varié" and "Aux Champs" at 8:00 p.m. at the French Cultural Centre.</div> <div>CULTURAL CENTRES</div> <div>Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 6610267</div> <div>American Centre 644371</div> <div>American Centre library 641520</div> <div>British Council 6361782</div> <div>French Cultural Centre 637009</div> <div>Goethe Institute 641993</div> <div>Soviet Cultural Centre 644203</div> <div>Spanish Cultural Centre 624049</div> <div>Haya Arts Centre 637777</div> <div>Turkish Cultural Centre 661195</div> <div>Husseini Youth City 6678166</div> <div>Y.W.C.A. 641793</div> <div>Y.W.M.C.A. 664251</div> <div>Amman Municipal Library 637111</div> <div>Univ. of Jordan Library 843555</div> <div>MUSEUMS</div> <div>"Children's Heritage and Science Museum" Fun and knowledge for all ages, plus a small planetarium at the Haya Arts Centre. Open all week 9:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed on Friday.</div> <div>Fakhre Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 631760.</div> <div>Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabel Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.</div> <div>Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculptures by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Muntazah, Jabel Lawehidh. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:00 p.m. - 7:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 630128.</div> <div>SERVICE CLUBS</div> <div>The Amman Lions Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Regency Palace Hotel, 7:30 p.m.</div> <div>Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Hotel, 7:30 p.m.</div> <div>Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.</div> <div>Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2:00 p.m.</div> <div>Royal Automobile Club. Jabel Amman, Eighth Circle. Tel. 816534, 817534.</div> <div>CHURCHES</div> <div>St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabel Amman, Tel. 624590</div> <div>Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabel Lawehidh. Tel. 637400.</div> <div>De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabel Hussein, Tel. 661577.</div> <div>Terraviva Church (Roman Catholic) Jabel Lawehidh, mass in Italian language, meet every Saturday at 5:30 p.m. Tel. 622366</div> <div>Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali. Tel. 623541.</div> <div>Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabel Amman, Tel. 625383.</div> <div>Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, Tel. 771331.</div> <div>Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, Tel. 775261.</div> <div>St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, Tel. 771751.</div> <div>Amman International Church (Interdenominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani, Tel. 675734.</div> <div>Evangelical Lutheran Church (Church of the Good Shepherd) Amman, Arabic Service: Sunday / p.m. Rev. N. Samir 811295.</div> <div>Rainbow Congregation (meets at the Good Shepherd's Church) Interdenominational-cum-ecumenical English Service: Saturday 6:30 p.m. Tel. 822625. Rev. Vahidi.</div>	<div>QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT</div> <div>This information is supplied by Royal Jordanian (RJ) information department at the Queen Alia International Airport. Tel. (08) 53200-5, where it should always be verified.</div> <div>ARRIVALS</div> <div>ROYAL JORDANIAN FLIGHTS (Terminal 1)</div> <div>18:15 Agaba (RJ)</div> <div>18:15 Cairo (RJ)</div> <div>18:20 Larnaca (RJ)</div> <div>18:30 Damascus (RJ)</div> <div>18:30 Muscat, Dubai (RJ)</div> <div>18:30 Dhahran, Kuwait (RJ)</div> <div>11:00 Abu Dhabi, Bahrain (RJ)</div> <div>11:15 Cairo, Agaba (RJ)</div> <div>17:10 New York, Vienna (RJ)</div> <div>17:20 Cairo (RJ)</div> <div>18:00 Athens (RJ)</div> <div>18:00 Los Angeles, Chicago (RJ)</div> <div>19:10 Bucharest (RJ)</div> <div>19:40 Bangkok (RJ)</div> <div>19:45 Casablanca, Tunis (RJ)</div> <div>00:25 Baghdad (RJ)</div> <div>OTHER FLIGHTS (Terminal 2)</div> <div>10:20 Sana'a (LH)</div> <div>12:00 Baghdad (IA)</div> <div>13:20 Cairo (MS)</div> <div>13:20 Abu Dhabi, Bahrain (GF)</div> <div>14:35 Kuwait (KU)</div> <div>16:20 Istanbul, Ankara (TK)</div> <div>17:25 Beirut (ME)</div> <div>01:40 Baghdad (AF)</div> <div>DEPARTURES</div> <div>ROYAL JORDANIAN FLIGHTS (Terminal 1)</div> <div>06:00 Agaba (RJ)</div> <div>12:00 Amsterdam, New York (RJ)</div> <div>12:15 Bucharest (RJ)</div> <div>12:30 Paris (RJ)</div> <div>12:30 Athens (RJ)</div> <div>12:45 Vienna, Chicago, Los Angeles (RJ)</div> <div>13:15 Frankfurt, Copenhagen (RJ)</div> <div>13:30 Cairo (RJ)</div> <div>28:45 Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ)</div> <div>28:50 Bahrain, Doha (RJ)</div> <div>28:55 Baghdad (RJ)</div> <div>21:00 Jeddah (RJ)</div> <div>21:15 Kuwait (RJ)</div> <div>22:30 Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ)</div> <div>01:00 Bucharest (RJ)</div> <div>02:30 Cairo (RJ)</div> <div>OTHER FLIGHTS (Terminal 2)</div> <div>07:00 Cairo, London (BA)</div> <div>11:10 Frankfurt (LH)</div> <div>13:00 Baghdad (IA)</div> <div>14:05 Cairo (MS)</div> <div>14:45 Bahrain, Doha (GF)</div> <div>16:25 Kuwait (KU)</div> <div>17:30 Ankara, Istanbul (TK)</div> <div>02:40 Paris (AF)</div> <div>PRAYER TIMES</div> <div>05:16 Fajr</div> <div>06:35 (Sunrise) Dhuha</div> <div>12:24 Dhuhr</div> <div>15:42 Asr</div> <div>18:14 Maghrib</div> <div>19:32 Isha</div> <div>MONEY EXCHANGE</div> <div>Sunday rates</div> <div>Local sell/buy rates in Jds</div> <div>Belgian franc 90.2 / 91.2</div> <div>Dutch guilder 166.7 / 167.9</div> <div>French franc 56.2 / 56.6</div> <div>Italian lire 25.9 / 26.2</div> <div>Japanese yen (for 100) 234.8 / 237.2</div> <div>Swedish crown 53.6 / 54</div> <div>Swiss franc 224.4 / 226.1</div> <div>U.K. sterling pound 559.2 / 563.6</div> <div>U.S. dollar 345.6 / 348</div> <div>W. German mark 187.1 / 188.9</div> <div>WEATHER</div> <div>Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.</div> <div>It will be partly cloudy, with chances of scattered showers. Temperature will be below average and winds will be northwesterly moderate. In Agaba, winds will be northerly moderate and calm sea.</div> <div>Min./max. temp.</div> <div>Amman 15 / 24</div> <div>Agaba 22 / 32</div> <div>Deserts 13 / 27</div> <div>Jordan Valley 13 / 27</div> <div>Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 25, Agaba 33. Humidity readings: Amman 47 per cent, Agaba 35 per cent.</div>	<div>EMERGENCIES</div> <div>Amman governorate 891228</div> <div>Amman Civil Defence 198, 199</div> <div>Civil Defence Irbiid 271293, 273131</div> <div>Civil Defence Quesneish 707733</div> <div>Civil Defence Deir Alla 57806</div> <div>Ambulance 193, 273111</div> <div>Amman downtown fire brigade 198</div> <div>First aid 630341</div> <div>Blood Bank 778305</div> <div>Civil Defence rescue 661111</div> <div>Fire headquarters 623090-3</div> <div>Police rescue 192, 621111, 637777</div> <div>Police headquarters 639141</div> <div>Traffic police 786200</div> <div>Electric Power Co. 638414, 638415</div> <div>Municipal water complaints 771258</div> <div>Queen Alia Intl. Airport (08) 533040</div> <div>HOSPITALS</div> <div>Husseini Medical Centre 813813/32</div> <div>Khaldun Maternity, J. Amn. 6412816</div> <div>Al-Khaldun Maternity, J. Amn. 643412</div> <div>Jabal Amman Maternity 623612</div> <div>Ferdous pharmacy 787236</div> <div>Al Salah taxi 773093</div> <div>Palestine, Shmeisani 6641714</div> <div>Shmeisani Hospital 669131</div> <div>University Hospital 845845</div> <div>Al-Musharraf Hospital 6662737</div> <div>The Islamic, Abdah 66612737</div> <div>Al-Ahli, Abdah 6641646</div> <div>Italian, Al-Musharraf 7710103</div> <div>Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh 7401126</div> <div>Army, Marja 89161115</div> <div>Queen Alia Hospital 60224050</div> <div>Amal Hospital 674153</div> <div>GENERAL</div> <div>Jordan Television 773111/19</div> <div>Radio Jordan 774111/19</div> <div>Ministry of Tourism 642311</div> <div>Radio complaints 666412</div> <div>Price complaints 661176</div> <div>Telephone information 12</div> <div>Jordan and Middle East calls 10</div> <div>Overseas calls 17</div> <div>Repair service 11</div> <div>NIGHT DUTY</div> <div>AMMAN:</div> <div>Dr. Yusef Hourani 625478</div> <div>Dr. Akram Samhan 894611</div> <div>Dr. Ararat Ashahah 602507</div> <div>Dr. A. Sha'er 791405</div> <div>Feroz pharmacy 661912</div> <div>Ferdous pharmacy 787236</div> <div>Al Asena pharmacy 637055</div> <div>Nairoukh pharmacy 623672</div> <div>Al Salim pharmacy 636730</div> <div>TAXIS:</div> <div>Khaled taxi 623775</div> <div>Jerusalem taxi 639665</div> <div>Hebron taxi 776100</div> <div>Basman taxi 894333</div> <div>Nad taxi 896624</div> <div>Al Salah taxi 773093</div> <div>Siyaha taxi 663119</div> <div>Kurdi taxi 847572</div> <div>IRBID:</div> <div>Dr. A. Sabahin 275393</div> <div>Halabi pharmacy (—)</div> <div>ZARQA:</div> <div>Dr. Suleiman Abu Adila 983940</div> <div>Hawoz pharmacy (—)</div> <div>Alhila pharmacy (—)</div>
<div>MARKET PRICES</div> <div>Upper/lower price in Jds per kg.</div> <div>Apple (local) 400 / 350</div> <div>Banana 350 / 300</div> <div>Banana (Mukammal) 300 / 240</div> <div>Beet 150 / 100</div> <div>Cabbage 150 / 100</div> <div>Cauliflower 220 / 180</div> <div>Cucumbers 220 / 160</div> <div>Dates 350 / 300</div> <div>Eggplant (large) 80 / 50</div> <div>Eggplant (small) 150 / 100</div> <div>Figs 350 / 300</div> <div>Garlic 600 / 500</div> <div>Min./max. temp. 15 / 24</div> <div>Agaba 22 / 32</div> <div>Deserts 13 / 27</div> <div>Jordan Valley 13 / 27</div> <div>Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 25, Agaba 33. Humidity readings: Amman 47 per cent, Agaba 35 per cent.</div> <div>Lemon (green) 130 / 90</div> <div>Lemon (yellow) 130 / 90</div> <div>Mallow 60 / 40</div> <div>Marrow 220 / 160</div> <div>Cauliflower 220 / 180</div> <div>Onions (dry) 340 / 280</div> <div>Okra 150 / 100</div> <div>Oranges (Abu Surra) 250 / 200</div> <div>Pepper (hot) 160 / 100</div> <div>Pepper (sweet) 120 / 80</div> <div>Potatoes 240 / 180</div> <div>Radishes 350 / 300</div> <div>Squash 170 / 120</div> <div>Squash (white) 170 / 120</div> <div>Squash (black) 340 / 280</div> <div>Grapefruit 150 / 100</div> <div>Guava 350 / 300</div> <div>Tomatoes 220 / 160</div>				

Cabinet approves grant for Karak street repair

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Cabinet has decided to give Karak Municipality a grant of JD 40,000 to help cover the cost of repairing damage resulting from the collapse of a 30-metre long section of a street in the heart of Karak and to build a retaining wall to prevent further accidents.

The collapse, which occurred last week, was blamed by the city mayor on underground leakage of water from old pipe networks. Nothing was said, however, about the findings of a committee formed by Karak Governor Saleem Al Qudahi to investigate the causes of the collapse, which disrupted electricity and water services in a city district, but caused no casualties.

Mayor Abdullah Jaafreh said that he held the Water Authority of Jordan (WAJ) responsible for the consequences since, previously, he had drawn the authority's attention to the situation and warned of the danger.

The committee, comprised of technicians and engineers from local government departments in Karak, was set up to research the causes of the collapse and to

report its findings to the authorities. The Cabinet decision Sunday to grant Karak Municipality did not mention the findings of the committee.

The Cabinet on Sunday also announced the formation of a Jordanian delegation to take part in the meetings of the Asian Broadcasting Federation, due to open in Bangkok on Oct. 13. The delegation, the announcement said, will be led by Mr. Nasouh Al Majali, director general of the Jordan Radio and Television Corporation. The meeting will discuss a plan of activities for the federation, according to the announcement.

The Cabinet decided to form another Jordanian delegation to conduct negotiations with the World Bank for obtaining a loan to finance new educational projects in the Kingdom. According to the Cabinet announcement the delegation, which will leave for Washington on Oct. 12, will include the secretary-general of the Ministry of Planning and the director of school buildings at the Ministry of Education.

Government training team begins gathering information

AMMAN (J.T.) — A work team formed on Sept. 18 to gather information for and assist in the implementation of a plan for training government employees embarked on its task Sunday by visiting a number of ministries and government departments.

The team first aims to conduct a comprehensive survey before establishing training programmes and organising other administrative affairs.

According to Abdullah Ulayyan, director of the Institute of Public Administration (IPA), the team is comprised of representatives from the Civil Service Commission, the Arab Organisation of Administrative Sciences, and the IPA.

The team has been set up according to a decision by the higher committee charged with

addressing the problem of unemployment in the Kingdom, Mr. Ulayyan said. The visits to various government departments will last nearly two months, according to the IPA director, who said that its members will subsequently be involved in working out a national programme for training personnel in public administration affairs.

After the survey is completed, a process of analysing the results will begin; it is expected to take at least one month to complete, according to IPA sources. The team will help implement a programme for providing training to a large number of college and university graduates, prior to offering them jobs in public organisations, according to Mr. Ulayyan.

Capacity of Arab airlines to increase in coming years

AMMAN (Petra) — The Arab Air Carriers Organisation (AACO) believes that Arab airlines will acquire an additional number of 50 jet aircraft from now until 1995, with Royal Jordanian, the national air carrier, receiving 16 planes, according to AACO Secretary-General Adli Dajani.

In a recent interview with the Jordan News Agency, Petra, Mr. Dajani said that Royal Jordanian, which at the end of 1985 possessed 17 jet planes, is scheduled to own 33 jetliners by 1995.

The increase in the number of aircraft will be coupled with an increase in the number of passengers, over the next eight years, to 27 million annually, up from 18 million in 1986, or a 4.5 per cent increase, Mr. Dajani noted.

He said that the 1986-95 period will also witness an estimated seven per cent growth in transportation of cargo and other freight by Arab air carriers. By

1995, Mr. Dajani said, the total Arab air carrier fleet will consist of 301 jet aircraft, up from 251 in 1981.

Mr. Dajani, who was recently appointed AACO secretary-general, opened an AACO office in Amman, which, he said, will pave the way for transferring the AACO's headquarters from Beirut to the Jordanian capital, in view of the civil strife in Lebanon.

"The AACO was established by the Arab League in 1964, and since then it had been counteracting numerous difficulties, but, following the AACO's meeting in Sanaa last March and the opening of the Amman office, I feel like that the organisation was born anew," Mr. Dajani pointed out.

He said that the AACO was set up for the sake of safeguarding Arab airlines' interests and rights and for bolstering cooperation among them.

International Distinctions for Swissair and Zurich Airport

AMMAN — Swissair has been voted best airline worldwide by frequent business travellers from 52 countries. Zurich was declared the second most popular European airport among the same business community.

The poll was conducted among readers of "Business Traveller," a British publication with a high reputation among the travelling business public. The magazine first polled its readers in 1980, and Swissair has claimed first place overall in every survey carried out to date. In the latest poll, it was the airline's sheer professionalism and dependability in off-beat, inefficient cities that came in for particular praise from respondents.

The 1987 survey shows the

positions of the top three international airlines unchanged from 1986 with British Airways occupying second place and Singapore Airlines coming in third. Zurich was voted the third most popular airport worldwide behind Amsterdam and Singapore, and was, thus, second favourite in Europe. Prompt passport and customs clearance, and reliable baggage retrieval were both especially appreciated by the travellers polled.

The award will be presented on Oct. 1. The ceremony is to be held in London, where on Sept. 29, Swissair received a further international distinction, being voted best European airline by the British "Executive Travel Magazine."



An airplane from Swissair, a major European airline which has been recognised with international distinctions.

Saudi development fund to loan university JD 6.5m

AMMAN (Petra) — The Saudi Fund for Development (SFD) will grant Jordan a JD 6.5 million loan to help finance the construction of buildings for the Jordan University of Science and Technology (JUST) near Irbid, in accordance with an agreement signed at the Ministry of Planning on Sunday.

The loan will be spent on building installations for the Medical Sciences Faculty at the university in order to create more higher educational opportunities for Jordanian students training in medicine, nursing, dentistry, pharmacy, and public health, according to the agreement. Once the project is completed, at least 700 students can be absorbed by these departments annually.

The agreement was signed by Minister of Industry, Trade and Supply Rajai Muasher, who is acting for Minister of Planning Taher Kanaan, and Mohammad Suqair, the SFD director general, who arrived in Amman Saturday on a four-day visit to Jordan. Following the signing ceremony, Dr. Muasher voiced appreciation to Saudi Arabia for its contribution towards Jordan's development. He said that Jordan is interested in deepening brotherly ties with Saudi Arabia and is grateful for the SFD assistance aimed at promoting the Kingdom's economic and social development.

For his part, Mr. Suqair voiced his country's recognition of the success of development schemes being carried out in Jordan, and

praised the spirit of positive and constructive cooperation that characterises the Saudi-Jordanian relations in all fields.

With the signing of the new agreement, Jordan will have obtained JD 80 million from the SFD in 12 loans for financing various development projects. Among these projects are: expansion of power stations and water networks in Amman and Aqaba, improving the port facilities in Aqaba, irrigation projects in the Jordan Valley, and construction of secondary schools and vocational training centres in other areas of the country.

The SFD normally grants soft loans payable after 20 years with

a five-year grace period. The fund also considers, generally, 50 per cent of loans to Arab countries as grants.

Later, Mr. Suqair visited JUST in Irbid and met with its President, Kamel Ajlouni, who briefed him on the development of the university and its programmes. Dr. Ajlouni accompanied Mr. Suqair on a tour of the campus and, later, both watched a documentary on the history and activities of the university.

Among those attending the meeting were Dr. Mohammad Hamdan, Yarmouk University president and Dr. Ziyad Fariz, secretary general of the Ministry of Planning.



Minister of Industry, Trade and Supply Rajai Muasher and Director-General of the Saudi Fund for Development (SFD) Mohammad Al Suqair sign an agreement on Sunday for an SFD loan of JD 6.5 million to the Jordan University of Science and Technology (JUST). JUST President Dr. Kamel Ajlouni (right) was also present at the signing (Petra photo).

Population education training course aims at innovation

By Nermeen Murad
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — A regional training course on population education in the Arab World opened here Sunday with the participation of educational experts from 10 Arab states.

The course, organised by the Amman-based regional office of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), in cooperation with the University of Jordan's centres for consulting and technical services and studies, was opened with a speech from Hamed El Khawadhi, acting director of the UNESCO regional office here.

In his speech, Mr. Khawadhi stressed the importance of demographic issues and the attention given to these issues by the UNESCO regional offices in the world over the years.

Mr. Khawadhi also explained that the regional plan for population education is directed towards eleven programmes in seven Arab countries — Egypt, Sudan, Morocco, Tunisia, Syria, North Yemen, and South Yemen. He noted that Algeria is expected to join the programme in 1988. According to Mr. Khawadhi, "the population of these countries constitute 74 per cent of the total

population in the Arab World."

In addition, he emphasised that the "imbalance between population growth rate and available resources will create economic, social, and educational problems." He cited unemployment, housing crises, overflow in education centres, and many others as examples of the results of this imbalance.

The UNESCO regional director said that population education has faced many obstacles in the Arab World, as a result of the lack of understanding of the problem and the inability to differentiate between population education and family planning. He added, however, that, though in the early seventies the programme started slowly, now, it has progressed to become an integral part of educational institutions, due largely to growing understanding of its concepts and aims.

The topics to be discussed during the course deal mainly with a review of the experiences of Arab states in population education, methods for transferring population theories, and for activating new goals in population education.

There will also be studies and research papers on population and environment in the Arab World, women's role in development and population, and basic concepts and information in de-

mography, such as mortality and fertility.

The training course is mainly aimed at boosting population-related activities and educational innovations in the Arab World through the introduction of new concepts and approaches. It will provide participants with the ability to make well-informed and sound decisions with regard to population issues, as well as encourage them to look for new educational methods and techniques that will lead to further understanding of population evaluation and its impact on present and future communities.

Queen offers message of hope on Arab Child Day

AMMAN (J.T.) — Today, Jordan embarks on week-long celebrations in observation of Arab and International Child Day. The celebrations include a variety of activities, including seminars, book exhibitions, and other events related to children and child development.



Her Majesty Queen Noor will patronise a special seminar on training teachers for kindergartens, in addition to opening a children's garden at Al Hashimi Al Shamali District built by Amman Municipality.

On this occasion Queen Noor issued the following message:

Arab and International Child Day, which we celebrate this week on Oct. 5, is an opportunity to appreciate what our children can teach us about the power of hope and caring, and about the responsibility we bear to assure all our children the opportunity to live full, productive and satisfying lives.

It is an opportunity to reaffirm the priority we ascribe to human development — and to reassert that healthy, educated and compassionate children are our best hope for a future characterised by social equity, balanced development and national purpose.

The world of the child is a world of dreams and aspirations, of learning, and of constructive make-believe and creativity. The varied activities taking place throughout Jordan this week to mark Arab Child Day — including seminars on education and health, art exhibits, recreational activities, puppet shows, children's competitions and environmental and community development programmes — recognise and respect the real world of children. Our message to our children is: we want you to have the capacity to dream, the conviction to hope, and the ability to succeed in all your endeavours.

It is also inherent in this week's activities, as in our country's mor-

al convictions, that our children should develop values and attitudes based on sharing, and on giving to society as well as benefiting from it. We have always sought to affirm His Majesty King Hussein's belief that child development, education and our national identity itself should embody a sense of social consciousness and civic responsibility.

If we look to our children as the promise of a future of hope, our children must be able to look to us today for the provision of their total human needs — physically, emotionally, materially, morally, creatively and intellectually. Such an effort for comprehensive child care and human development starts in the home, where both mother and father provide an environment that is hygienic, safe, loving, stimulating and emotionally secure. It continues in nursery schools and kindergartens, elementary and secondary schools, community centres, and sports and cultural clubs. It is enriched by religious instruction, sustained by the support of the family, and fortified by an appreciation of our Arab and Islamic identity. It is the birthright of every child, the privilege of none, and the goal to which we recommit ourselves today.

Our challenge is to expand and enhance the network of information and facilities which families may draw upon to help their children grow and mature in health, dignity and self-confidence.

Our pledge is to work harder, to learn from one another, and one day, by the mercy of God,

the force of our conviction and the toil of our own hard work, to vanquish the spectre of children who are hungry, diseased, uneducated, abandoned or disadvantaged.

Our hope is to honour the universal joy of children by working with our Arab and international partners in development, to help alleviate the hardships of children throughout the world who suffer from the ravages of armed conflict, dispossession, poverty, neglect and underdevelopment.

The Noor Al Hussein Foundation (NHF) has prepared an integrated programme for the week and set up a 15-member committee to help implement the activities around the country. These events include seminars on educating children and children's health, as well as exhibitions of artwork by children up to the age of 15 from private and government schools. Recreational events are planned in which brass bands from the armed forces and children's musical troupes will participate, in addition to puppet shows, competitions, and other festivities in the children's gardens.

The NHF will also organise visits to hospitals to visit sick children.

Seminar for local council heads opens with emphasis on efficiency

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Youssef Hamdan Al Jaber on Sunday opened a seminar for heads of local councils in towns and villages around

Amman.

The participants will be educated on means for improving and updating the operations of their departments and handling financial and technical affairs in a

more efficient manner. They will also hear lectures on laws and regulations governing municipal councils and their operations, and the council's role in promoting social and economic development.

Jordanian youth invited to join children's competition

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Shankar's International Children's Competition of India is now open to Jordanian children under the age of 16, as well as to other children around the world. The organisers of the competition published a statement in which they stressed that the main objective of the competition is creating understanding and love among children of various countries.

Children from every corner of the world are invited to send their paintings, short stories, and essays for this competition provided they were born on or after Jan. 1, 1972, the statement said.

There is no entry fee and competitors are free to choose the theme, subject they are interested in or like most for their paintings, drawings, and writings. Above all, each entry should be certified by the parent, guardian, or teacher that it is the original, unaided work of the competitor done during 1987, the statement said.

The statement made it clear that the following rules should be observed:

— In paintings/drawings: any medium, other than black lead pencil, can be used; the size of each entry should not be less than 30 cm x 40 cm in size; a competitor may submit up to 6 entries, which should not be framed.

— In written work: only entries written originally in English will be considered and translations from other languages do not qualify for the competition; entries may be in the form of poems, plays, short stories, essays, de-



An example of artwork from the Shankar's International Children's Competition, now open to Jordanian youth.

scriptive writing, and the like; a competitor may submit up to 6 entries, which should be in a neat handwriting or typed.

As for the prizes, the statement added that the entries will be judged by the organisers, and winners will receive gold and silver medals and certificates of merit.

The statement gave the following address to which all entries should be sent before Dec. 31, 1987.

Shankar's International Children's Competition, Nehru House, 4 Bahadur Shahzafar Marg, New Delhi 110002, India. Full name, date of birth, nationality, and full address of the competitor should be clear.

Jordan Times

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Ahlan wa Sahlan

PAKISTANI President General Mohammad Zia Ul Haq's visit to Jordan, upon the invitation of His Majesty King Hussein, could not have occurred at a more opportune time. The official visit is not only an excellent expression of the distinguished relations between Jordan and Pakistan; it also takes place at a critical juncture in the events of the Middle East, ranging from the Arab-Israeli conflict to the Iran-Iraq war which is still ravaging the entire Gulf region. That the state visit to our country by President Zia is an embodiment of the special relations which bind Pakistan and Jordan on more than one front is a foregone conclusion. Much more will be constructed on the edifice of brotherly relations between the two countries during the two-day stay of the distinguished leader of Pakistan, his wife, and the high-level delegation accompanying them.

The range of mutual interests between Islamabad and Amman is vast and includes many issues of cultural, economic and political concern. The Arab-Israeli conflict and the raging Gulf war will certainly figure highly on the agenda of King Hussein and President Zia. Surely, the stalemate in the peace process will be duly noted by the two leaders, and their attentions will focus on ways to breathe new life into the projected conference on the Middle East. Pakistan, fortunately, plays a pivotal role in regional politics. Its geographic proximity to the Arab Gulf, and friendly relations with practically all the parties concerned with the conflict puts it in a unique position to affect, positively, the development of events in the whole region. It is noted that Pakistan has the "envious" ability to communicate with Tehran and possesses, as well, some leverage with the Iranian government. Indeed, Pakistan is among the very few countries which, miraculously, succeeded in maintaining channels of communication with the Khomeini regime. With such credentials, Pakistan was able to counsel moderation and restraint to the Iranian government, against formidable odds. There is no doubt that Pakistan would like nothing more than to see U.N. Security Council Resolution 598 implemented fully, in the shortest time possible and is, clearly, working diligently to that end. The fact that President Zia will proceed to Ankara from Amman is indicative of Pakistan's determination to exert every effort to end the Iran-Iraq war. It is significant that Ankara also enjoys a good working relationship with Tehran; and, between Turkey and Pakistan, much work can be done in the direction of persuading Tehran to heed the will of the international community, to stop the senseless war in the Gulf and eliminate the causes of tension there.

As we welcome the Pakistani president and first lady and their accompanying delegation, and wish them a very successful and happy stay in our midst, we pray to God that our mutual aspirations with regard to peace in the Middle East and, particularly, in the Gulf region will be realised through the combined, relentless and sincere efforts of King Hussein and President Zia. The world awaits the results of the two leaders' talks with great anticipation and hope. There is no doubt that the King and President Zia will do their utmost to accelerate the process of peace in the Middle East and the Arab Gulf.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Brotherly relations

JORDAN today welcomes the guests of King Hussein and Queen Noor: the Pakistani president and his wife who head a friendly country linked to Jordan with bonds of mutual respect and joint cooperation in all fields. Indeed Jordanian-Pakistani relations represent a model of brotherly relations between the two Islamic countries, bent on pursuing efforts for bolstering inter-Islamic relations. Jordan and Pakistan are bound through numerous agreements designed to maintain economic and cultural cooperation, and coordination in trade and tourism affairs. Both countries are keen on further bolstering bilateral ties and promoting cooperation not only in economic affairs but also in political and social fields. Pakistan has been a staunch supporter of Arab just causes, particularly the Palestine problem, standing firm in the face of Israel's occupation of Arab land. The visit of President Zia Ul Haq to Jordan and his talks with the King and senior government leaders are bound to cement the eternal relationship and contribute more towards bolstering bilateral cooperation.

Al Dustour: Gulf war escalates

THE current escalation of the Gulf conflict seems to be a prelude to more battles and more bloodshed, as international efforts seem continually diminishing and unable to halt the war. This situation has been brought about simply due to Iran's intransigent position and its refusal to implement United Nations Security Council Resolution 598 which offered a real chance for ending the seven-year-old conflict. The United Nations General Assembly continues to witness speakers calling for an end to the war; and many mediators are still active hoping to find a common ground for a ceasefire in the Gulf. But, the latest developments and Iran's continued attempts to impede international navigation point to one fact: That the Tehran regime is bent on stepping up the war and increasing tension in the Gulf in total disregard to international principles and United Nations resolutions. If the U.N. Security Council fails to convince Iran to stop the fighting and reach a peaceful settlement with Iraq, then Iraq has no alternative but to make Tehran succumb to the international will in a different and more convincing manner with serious consequences to the Iranian peoples.

Sawt Al Shaab: A true friend

JORDAN under King Hussein continues to spearhead an active role on the Arab and Islamic fronts, dedicating efforts and serious endeavours for achieving the aspirations of the Muslim peoples. Following his tour of Arab countries in search of a formula to re-establish solidarity among Arab leaders, the King is today welcoming the Pakistani president in Amman. President Zia Ul Haq is known as one of the staunchest supporters of Arab rights and Arab causes at all levels, specially with regard to the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Palestine problem. Pakistan has been calling for a complete withdrawal of Israeli forces from the occupied Arab territories and demanding that the Palestinian people be granted their rights and their homeland. Jordan which welcomes the Pakistani president today remembers all the qualities and the efforts of this great man who spares no effort in his quest to strengthen the ranks of Muslim people around the globe and serve their interests and their rights.

Between the Israeli hammer and the Iranian anvil

By Dr. Waleed Sadi

IRANIAN President Ali Khamenei might or might not have met with Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres last week in New York while the two were attending this year's session of the U.N. General Assembly. But this is beside the point. The real point remains that Israel and Iran have been engaged in covert talks over the span of the last few years and only God knows for sure when in fact they have started. The chain of contacts between the two regimes have turned out to be a long one, involving at one stage the son of Khomeini himself.

The string of such "behind the scenes" negotiations may have been propelled by the proposition that "my enemies' enemy is my friend," which suited fine both Tehran and Tel Aviv. It is now an open secret that Tehran and Tel Aviv have been engaged all along in confidential talks aiming inter alia for a trade off between Iranian Jews and Israeli military arms and support. The memories of the so-called covert contra affair are still fresh and vivid in our minds. One can hardly forget that Israeli agents and policy makers from one end of the Israeli political spectrum to the other had played a pivotal and catalytic role in the contra affair with a view to arrive at a deal with Iran encompassing first the transfer of thousands of Iranian Jews to Israel in return for Israeli arms and military support to Iran's war machine, and second to cement permanent strategic relations between the two countries. We should not be surprised therefore that the contacts between the two countries have never ended and are not likely to end as long as the Gulf war is still ravaging Iran and Iraq.

What we should fear most is that the longer the Iran-Iraq war continues the longer the contacts between Tehran and Tel Aviv would continue too and may reach a stage where it would be impossible to reverse. In other words what really concerns us and should concern us are the long-term implications of such developments in the relations between Israel and Iran on "power games" in our region. More bluntly expressed, we must fear the probability of finding ourselves in the Arab World literally between the Israeli

hammer and the Iranian anvil in the final analysis. This catastrophic eventuality must be reckoned with as of these moments, and Arab counter plans must be initiated as of now to neutralise this tendency in the Israeli-Iranian relations. It is incumbent on us in the Arab World to start articulating long-range policies towards Iran with a view to arrest the mushrooming relations between Israel and the Khomeini regime in Tehran. We must strive at all costs to frustrate Israeli master-plans to drive a permanent wedge between the Arabs and Iranians. We must not lose sight of the fact that once upon a time our relations with Iran were remarkably good and that was not too long ago either. We must recall that first and foremost our quarrel now is with the Khomeini regime in Iran rather than with Iran per se or its fine people. Much brings the two peoples together. We share the same faith and common heritage and much can be constructed on the edifice of the tenets of Islam which once brought harmony and brotherly relations between Iranians and Arabs. The existing aberration in the Iranian-Arab relations could be short lived and will not survive, we hope, the on-going Khomeini devolution. We have all the right to anticipate the upheaval in Iran to burn itself out sooner or later and the ill-guided zealotism and romanticism which propel it, to fizzle out sooner than later. This is the nature of all "revolutions" and this is the order of events which surround major political upheavals from their chaotic genesis to either their orderly and seasoned zenith or to their catastrophic demise. In either case, we must be prepared for the post-revolutionary era in Iran as a positive stage where we the Arabs and the Iranian people can still strike harmonious relations unparalleled in the recent past. It is imperative that we think positively about future Arab-Iranian relations and to avoid at all cost to succumb to the temptations drawn for us by Israel, i.e., that Arab-Iranian relations are doomed forever and that they have only one direction to move to, namely, from bad to worse. In this vein, what is proposed here is that we the Arabs must begin to formulate contingency plans for the future when sanity reigns supreme in Iran once again. We must not be caught off guard and unprepared.

Having said all this, the Arab World should not, nevertheless, stray away from its commitments to Iraq which demands that the Arab countries stand firm and solid with Baghdad in its honourable quest for a permanent negotiated settlement with Tehran. In other words, our concern for the long-range relations between the Arab countries and Iran should not erode our present short-range and immediate pre-occupation to end the Iran-Iraq war on the basis of Resolution 598 as the only existing viable indivisible formula for ending the hostilities in the Arab Gulf. The Arab World should continue to stand tall, united and firm behind Iraq's quest for the complete and orderly implementation of the U.N. Security Council Resolution 598. In this context the forthcoming Arab summit in Amman provides an opportune and propitious occasion for manifesting positive honourable Arab statesmanship on the highest level conceivable. The Arab kings and heads of state are called upon to show genuine Arab unity and optimum degree of responsibility during the Amman summit lest the world, including the Khomeini regime, interpret Arab differences as signs of the weakening of Arab resolve to end the Gulf war on an honourable and just basis as called for in Resolution 598.

Thus in advocating and subscribing to this dual-pronged approach to the Gulf conflict, the Arab World can realise two complementary objectives: An immediate one which aims to end the Iran-Iraq war forthwith without further procrastinations; and a long-range one which aims to arrest the Israeli advances in the Gulf region by effectively neutralising its aspirations to establish long-durable unholy alliances or deals with Iran. This second objective requires much planning and much vision and thought of a strategic nature. Whatever the cost, we in the Arab World must never allow ourselves to fall into the trap prepared for us by Israel, namely, to find ourselves willy-nilly permanently locked in between the Israeli hammer and the Iranian anvil. I fear that should we one day find ourselves in that dreadful place, it would take a miracle to extricate ourselves from it.

Pakistan's nuclear programme prompted by growing need for energy

The following article is a formal Pakistani paper supplied by the Pakistani embassy in Amman.

PAKISTAN'S nuclear programme stems from the country's:

- (a) desperate need for energy;
- (b) woeful deficiency in conventional energy resources; and
- (c) anxiety to achieve some independence in nuclear fuel supply for its present and future nuclear power plants.

Current energy scene

Pakistan in recent years has been facing an acute shortage of electric power. Almost all parts of the country have been, particularly during winters, subjected to hours of load-shedding each day. The increase in demand for electric power has been on an average 12 per cent annum since 1978. The increase in power generation has been 9 per cent for the corresponding period with the resulting shortfall in supply.

The total installed capacity of the country is 6,250 MW. More than half of this is hydro and, therefore, dependent on river flows to the dams. During the winter of 1985, for instance, an acute drought had lowered the water levels in the country's two major dams — Tarbela and Mangla — to such an extent that turbine operations had to be staggered and load-shedding for longer hours resorted to in order to reduce the demand to the supply level.

In the U.S. an average citizen consumes some 10,000 units of electricity a year. In Europe the per capita consumption averages to about 5,000 units. World average is 1,850 units per head. While

the yearly average for the developing countries is 450 units per capita, Pakistan's per capita consumption is only 265 units and even this remains unassured owing to the unsteady production of hydro power. An energy crisis is thus looming large today in Pakistan.

Conventional energy resources

Pakistan's energy resources base is quite limited. Proven recoverable reserves of fossil fuels comprise 34 million tonnes of oil, 16 million cft of natural gas, and 85 million tonnes of coal. All these put together come to just about half a billion tonnes of coal equivalent (TCE).

This quantity compares very unfavourably with even that of many other developing countries. Take India, for instance. Its proven fossil fuel resources are estimated to be 39 billion TCE — 72 times those of Pakistan.

On per capita basis the proven fossil fuel reserves of Pakistan come to only six TCE as compared to the world average of about 200 TCE.

At present hydro generation of electricity is the main source of power accounting for about 55 per cent of total output.

The economically exploitable hydro potential is in the range of 12,000-14,000 MW. Taking into account the existing capacity and the projected output of the new dams, the total generation of hydro power by the year 2000 will be about 10,000 MW.

Keeping aside the current oil

recession in the international market, which is expected to be short-lived, oil price increases since 1973 had made it almost impossible for Pakistan to set up large thermal power stations.

As it is, Pakistan has to import 70 per cent of its total oil consumption and spend more than half of its export earnings on payment of oil bills. Its foreign exchange resources do not admit of a substantial increase in oil imports.

As for the use of coal for power generation, Pakistan's lignite coal is limited in quantity and is of a low quality with as much as 7 per cent of sulphur content. It cannot be used economically for power generation.

The position of the supply of natural gas is relatively better, but gas is a precious raw material for fertilizer production and for petrochemical industry and cannot be allocated for power generation at the expense of other more important applications. It has accordingly been planned to limit the capacity of gas-fired plants to 2,500 MW by the year 2000.

Taking into account likely contributions from all available conventional sources, Pakistan will still have a gap of at least 5,000 MW by the turn of this century.

How to fill this gap? The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) had, some 10 years ago, pointed out: "In terms of fossil fuel resources, Pakistan is one of the poorest countries in the world. The alternatives left are to rely more and more on nuclear power or imported oil. To meet the target of nuclear power generation an adequate supply of

fuel must be ensured."

Almost 10 years later, in its report for 1984, released in July 1985, the IAEA underlined once more the suitability of nuclear power plants. "The current proven nuclear power plants still compare favourably with fossil-fired plants in terms of reliability and generation costs," the report said.

During the last year 31 new power plants were installed bringing the world total of nuclear plants to 374 in 26 countries producing 248,577 MW of electric power. France and Belgium produced 69 per cent and 60 per cent of their electricity respectively from nuclear power plants. A visitor to Europe is immediately struck by the abundance of power supply in these two countries. On a world-wide basis, according to recent estimates, 15 per cent of all the power is now generated by nuclear plants.

As the IAEA had pointed out 10 years ago assurance of an adequate supply of nuclear fuel is a pre-requisite for the success of Pakistan's nuclear power programme.

Independence in fuel supply

It was Pakistan's anxiety to ensure an uninterrupted and adequate supply of fuel that prompted the setting up at Kahuta, a village some 20 miles south-east of Islamabad, a research laboratory for uranium enrichment. Natural uranium is found in Pakistan.

The most economical and proven nuclear power plants are of the light-water variety which use uranium enriched to about 3

per cent. That is the level of enrichment being sought at Kahuta.

Nuclear power plants are too expensive to risk interruption of fuel and other essential supplies. Pakistan has already had a sad experience when the fuel supply to its nuclear power plant in Karachi was unilaterally stopped in 1976 by the supplier state despite the fact that the plant was then and still continues to be under IAEA safeguards. The plant now runs on locally produced fuel.

As for Kahuta laboratory, it has been classified time and again at the highest political level that the modest exercise there in uranium enrichment is on a research and development scale. Its purpose is to achieve a degree of self-reliance in the front end of the nuclear fuel cycle i.e. 3 per cent enrichment of uranium. Higher enrichment needed for non-peaceful uses is far beyond Kahuta's capability or Pakistan's intention.

The fact of the matter is that Pakistan does not have a capability at Kahuta or anywhere else to produce weapon-grade uranium or other fissile material. Nor is there any intention to weaponise its nuclear programme.

A study conducted by the U.S. Congressional Research Service, based on known factual position, has assigned nuclear capability indices of ability to "test a device" and to "produce a nuclear arsenal" on a subjective scale of 0 to 5. Zero signifies none, 1-slight, 2-some, 3-moderate, 4-strong and 5-advanced.

On this scale Pakistan rates 1 (slight) for the test index and zero

for arsenal production. On the same scale India rates 4 (strong) for test and 1 (slight) for arsenal production.

Initiatives

The president of Pakistan has repeatedly said that Pakistan is not making a bomb, is not in a position of making a bomb and has no intention of making a bomb. We have not only made this commitment solemnly, we are prepared also to accept international safeguards on a non-discriminatory basis.

Pakistan strongly believes in the peaceful promotion and application of nuclear energy and has offered India a number of proposals to keep our region free from introduction or production of nuclear weapons. A proposal for the establishment of a nuclear weapon free-zone in South Asia was presented by Pakistan as early as in 1974. Later on, the following five more proposals have also been extended by Pakistan to India:

1. Simultaneous accession to Non-proliferation Treaty.
2. Arrangements for mutual inspections of one another's nuclear installations.
3. Simultaneous acceptance of complete IAEA safeguards for all nuclear installations.
4. Renunciation of nuclear weapons through a joint declaration.
5. Any other practicable proposal which India may like to present.

India has so far not responded to any of the above proposals in a positive manner.

King urges Pakistan to use its good ties with Iran to end Gulf war

(Continued from page 1)

lear hegemony or nuclear apartheid.

The Pakistani president paid tribute to Jordanian-Pakistani relations and said, "I am also certain that relations between Jordan and Pakistan will continue to be deepened, enhanced and reinforced with every passing day."

Gen. Zia, accompanied by his wife Begum Shafia, and a high-level civil and military delegation, arrived here Sunday afternoon on a two-day official visit to Jordan upon invitation by Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor. Gen. Zia will leave Amman on Tuesday for Turkey.

Gen. Zia and his wife were received upon arrival by Their Majesties at a grand welcome ceremony at Amman airport. The ceremony included a 21-gun salute to the background of national anthems of the two countries and a guard of honour. The high-level delegation that greeted Gen. Zia at the airport included His Royal Highness Prince Mohammad, Her Royal Highness Princess Taghreed, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Qasem, Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid, Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Field Marshal Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, the speakers of the Upper and Lower Houses of Parliament and Cabinet members as well as members of the diplomatic community in Jordan.

The Pakistani delegation accompanying Gen. Zia includes Foreign Minister Yacoub Khan — who flew in later Sunday — Planning and Trade Minister Mahboub Al Haq, Industry Minister Shujri Shujat Hussein,

and a number of Pakistani congressmen and senior officials.

Shortly after Gen. Zia's arrival, the King and Queen received the Pakistani leader and his wife at the Al Nadwa Palace. The King conferred on Gen. Zia the Hussein Ibn Ali Medal, Jordan's highest honour. The King presented the Pakistani first lady with the Al Nadwa Order.

Following the reception at Al Nadwa Palace, the two leaders co-chaired bilateral discussions attended by senior officials from both sides.

King Hussein and Prince Hassan also held a separate meeting with President Zia, and reviewed the latest developments on the Islamic and international arena.

King Hussein briefed Gen. Zia on the latest developments in the Arab-Israeli conflict and efforts towards convening an international peace conference on the Middle East. Both leaders reaffirmed the necessity of supporting efforts to achieve a just and durable peace in the area and to regain the occupied territories and restore the Palestinian people's legitimate rights.

The Iran-Iraq war and recent developments in the Gulf conflict were discussed during the meeting. King Hussein and Gen. Zia expressed their "growing fear at the continuation of the war," the Jordan News Agency, Petra, reported.

Both leaders stressed the urgent need to support all international efforts to put an end to the war.

On the situation in strife-torn Lebanon, King Hussein and Gen. Zia said that national unity should be restored among the Lebanese people and security and stability should return to the country. They stressed that Israel should withdraw its troops from

southern Lebanon.

Discussions between the two leaders also dealt with the situation in Afghanistan and means to further promote joint Islamic work.

Petra said the two sides expressed their satisfaction at the rapid development in bilateral relations, and pledged to work towards further promoting cooperation in the fields of technology, agriculture, trade and culture.

The Jordanian side to the earlier meeting was attended by Prince Mohammad, Mr. Rifai, Mr. Qasem, Mr. Abu Odeh, Marshal Sharif Zaid, Foreign Minister Taber Al Masri, Trade, Industry and Supply Minister Rajai Muasher and Jordan's Ambassador to Pakistan Fakhri Abu Taleb.

The Pakistani delegation to the meeting included Mr. Yacoub Khan, Mr. Haq, Mr. Hussein, Congressmen Fasih Iqbal and Mohammad Ali Shah, and Pakistan's Ambassador to Jordan Saghir Hassan Sayed.

In his banquet speech, King Hussein hailed Pakistan's constant initiatives in every world forum to advocate and call for the application of international legitimacy. He said: "We in Jordan appreciate and value your constant support for our persistent efforts to attain a just peace in our area in accordance with international legitimacy. Such an achievement will be a major contribution towards the establishment of peace in our troubled world."

He said Jordan also appreciated Pakistan's support for the called for international peace conference on the Arab-Israeli problem to be attended by the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council and all other parties to the conflict.

He urged Pakistan and the Muslim Nation to intensify contacts with the international powers "to accept such a framework for peace and help in its implementation."

His Majesty reiterated Jordan's position regarding the goals of the proposed conference. "The aim of holding such a meeting will be to find effective ways and means to implement U.N. Resolutions 242 and 338 which stipulate the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force and call on Israel to withdraw from all the Arab territories occupied since 1967 in exchange for peace."

The King said Jordan appreciated the "great sacrifices" that Pakistan had made by offering shelter to Afghan refugees and wished Islamabad success in the U.N.-sponsored "proximity" talks between Pakistan and the Soviet backed government in Kabul on withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan.

On the international economic scene, the King said Jordan supported Pakistan's contribution to efforts to rectify the imbalance in international economic relations and towards a more just and equitable economic order.

Pakistan is a founding member of the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC).

Gen. Zia chairs the OIC standing committee for Islamic scientific and technical cooperation. King Hussein praised the committee's valuable contribution to promote technical cooperation among OIC members and its decision to set up an Islamic academy of sciences in Jordan.

The monarch expressed satisfaction with the steady progress in Jordanian-Pakistani relations. "Our cooperation is con-

tinuously gaining momentum." His Majesty said and cited an increase in the number of Jordanian students studying in Pakistani universities and agreements concluded between the two countries since 1961.

Jordan and Pakistan have signed accords in the fields of culture, commerce, tourism, aviation, manpower exchange, and taxation. Jordan, he said, was determined to "strengthen Jordanian-Pakistani cooperation in all areas for the mutual benefit of our two countries."

King Hussein also paid tribute to Gen. Zia's role and personal contribution to the process of reorganising Jordan's Armed Forces that resulted in the enhancement of the country's defence capabilities.

Gen. Zia was a member of Pakistani army training mission which worked in Jordan in the early 1970s.

On the Afghan problem, Gen. Zia said his country believed that the issue could not be solved through military means.

The Pakistani leader said his country was persevering in its efforts to promote political settlement to the problem. "We sincerely hope and pray that a just and equitable peaceful solution to the problem be found in not too

distant a future," he said. "We must find a just political settlement structured around the withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan within a short time-frame, restoration of the Islamic and non-aligned status of the country, and voluntary return of all Afghan refugees to their homeland in safety and honour."

He said the policies of Pakistan and Jordan "were guided by a firm conviction that peace would remain elusive and chimerical as long as peoples continue to be subjugated by the tyrannies of aggression and foreign occupation."

"This is why we believe that the structure of regional and global peace can be sustained only if states scrupulously adhere to the principles of peaceful co-existence, sovereign equality, political independence, territorial integrity and non-interference in the internal affairs of other states," said the Pakistani leader.

Gen. Zia paid tribute to the rapid socio-economic development in Jordan. "It is a tremendously impressive modern skyline that I see today. Jordan is a model of excellent management, proper priorities, scientific achievements, agricultural advancement, educational progress and good health," he said.

Iranian 'threat' prompted alert

(Continued from page 1)

kilometres from Kharg early on Saturday remained unconfirmed. Saudi Arabia denied that its planes were in action or that Iranian boats had approached its waters. One Saudi newspaper, Al Nadwa of Mecca, went as far as to charge that the report was a deliberate plan by parties trying

to escalate the Gulf conflict and push it towards an explosion.

According to Adm. Bensen aboard the Lasalle, "We had some indications that there was a considerable amount of Iranian naval activity in the northern portions of the Gulf. So, very simply, we wanted to find out what it was. So (the Lasalle) turned around."

Mystique of U.S. B-1 bomber further tarnished by birds

By Charles Aldinger
Reuters

WASHINGTON — America's sleek B-1B bomber, its swing-wing mystique already tarnished by electrical problems and leaky fuel tanks, has now flown into a new problem of unexpected and deadly dimensions.

A flock of birds caused one of the \$280-million nuclear bombers to crash in flames last Monday, a feat the Pentagon says Soviet air defences could not accomplish if a B-1B darted towards Moscow or Leningrad at ground-hugging levels.

Officials said the accident, which killed three of six crewmembers, was not the fault of the plane or the pilot.

But it has raised more questions about Pentagon's most controversial and political weapon — a programme cancelled by Jimmy Carter and revived by Ronald Reagan.

"I can't understand it," said a senior air force officer told Reuters after the crash in the hills of southeastern Colorado.

"This is a very, very good aircraft. It can put bombs and missiles on target anywhere. But every day now it looks more like someone has put a hex on it."

The bomber, one of 69 already delivered to the air force by Rockwell International Corp.,

was making a low-level attack run at an air force practice range near the town of La Junta when it began sucking birds into two of the four engines.

In a final message, the crew reported "multiple bird hits." The B-1B climbed quickly and three of the six crewmen parachuted to safety before it plunged to earth in flames, killing the pilot and two other crewmen.

Witnesses said the plane appeared to burst into flames shortly before it crashed along a route used by ducks, geese and other fowl migrating south from Canada. The air force said it had no nuclear weapons on board.

The air force said it did not plan to ground B-1 bombers in the wake of the crash, but it appointed a board of nine officers to investigate the incident and find out what kind of birds were involved.

Birds are always a hazard to low-flying aircraft, military and commercial, air force Maj. Randy Morger said.

"You can't do too much about it. And you can't put baffles or screens over the engines because then you disturb the air flow needed by jets," said Morger, a Pentagon spokesman.

But he also said that among the items that will be investigated is how three crewmen managed to get out while the three others did

not. He said the three main seats in the aircraft are equipped with ejection seats that jettison their occupants out through panels in the aircraft.

It was the first crash of an updated B-1B version of the bomber, which went into service last year amid charges from congressional opponents that there were major problems with electrical systems designed to foil Soviet radar detection — the heart of the plane's attack system.

Air force officials have admitted some problems with those systems, "weeping" — meaning minor leaks — in fuel tanks and design problems with bomb-bay doors.

But Defence Secretary Casper Weinberger and the service's top brass say the problems are being fixed, that they were chiefly the result of a speeded-up development and production schedule when Reagan gave a go-ahead to the aircraft in 1981.

"The B-1B is the best, most capable strategic bomber ever built," Weinberger said in a speech on September 4.

"Our crews tell us it is better than any system they have ever had. Somehow, I would rather accept their judgment than the combined wisdom of all the defence experts and writers who... have not had time to talk to the



The B-1 bomber — a metal bird haunted by the fethers

people who really know what a good plane the B-1 is."

But Weinberger, according to spokesman John Pike of the Federation of American Scientists, apparently did not talk to the crew that was to bring the plane home from the Paris air show last June.

When the crew climbed aboard to fly back to the United States, the plane would not start because of a failure in its auxiliary power unit. It left Paris a day later after the air force carted in a 230-volt unit to jump-start the engines.

The air force is scheduled to buy 100 of the B-1Bs in a \$28-billion programme. At the same

time, it is developing a super-secret "stealth" bomber designed to avoid radar detection by using revolutionary shapes and metals.

Although this was the first crash of an updated B-1B version of the bomber, an earlier B-1A model crashed on a California training mission on August 29, 1984, killing Rockwell chief test pilot Doug Benefield and seriously injuring two other crewmen.

Investigators determined that the crew did not shift the fuel load properly during low-level manoeuvres, although computers warned them it was time to do so.

"When you have those kind of problems and you're still trying to

avoid mountains and hills at high speed and low level with a radar that might not work properly, what are you going to do about birds?" asked Pike.

But four-star air force Gen. John Chain, commander of the U.S. Strategic Air Command, told congress last spring: "The B-1B is the best warplane in the world today on anybody's side."

Frank L. Conahan, director of the national security and international affairs division of Congress' General Accounting Office, told the Washington Post in a recent interview: "It might be the best plane ever made — except it can't do its mission."

New tests for birth defects

By Gina Kolata

NEW YORK — Doctors in the United States are increasingly offering pregnant women two prenatal tests that in some respects are still experimental.

But the tests, designed to detect serious and common birth defects, are providing what many women regard as welcome new opportunities to learn the condition of a fetus.

One procedure, in which a sample of tissue is removed from the uterus, can detect a variety of genetic defects, including Down's syndrome, as early as nine weeks into pregnancy. But in some cases, the test will result in miscarriage, researchers still do not know exactly how dangerous it is compared with the long-used procedure of amniocentesis, which detects the same fetal problems.

The second procedure, a blood test, can indicate the possibility of nervous system defects and Down's syndrome, the most common cause of mental retardation in the United States. In itself, the test does not pose a danger to the fetus. But its results are only suggestive, and some critics worry that in follow-up tests, the number of normal fetuses that are lost may be greater than the number of defective fetuses that are detected.

The use of both tests is growing explosively, federal experts say. Because the tests are so often a prelude to abortion, they have heated an already simmering controversy. But many obstetricians are offering them anyway, in part because they feel the tests offer undeniable benefits and, at least in the case of the blood test, because they fear their legal liability if they do not offer the test. In California, physicians are required by law to offer the blood test to their patients; about half the patients are agreeing.

The first test, called chorionic villus sampling, is offered at about nine to 11 weeks of pregnancy. Many experts believe it will eventually replace at least two-thirds of the more familiar amniocentesis procedures, which can only be done in about the fourth month of pregnancy, when abortions are more difficult, both physically and emotionally.

Amniocentesis involves cells obtained from the fluid surrounding the fetus in the amniotic sac. The diluted cells must be grown in the laboratory before they can be analysed, so results are not available until about two weeks after the procedure is performed. In chorionic villus sampling the

cells are taken from hairlike projections, or villi, on the gestational sac that surrounds the fetus early in pregnancy. The results are available within a few days.

The second test, alpha-fetoprotein screening, is a blood test that is mainly used to detect defects in the neural tube — which forms the spinal column and brain — the most common birth defects in the United States. It can also indicate when a fetus is at greater risk for Down's syndrome.

The chorionic test was introduced in the United States in 1983, but it was a first offered at only a handful of medical centres. Initially, physicians used a plastic catheter, inserted through the cervix, to obtain the samples. The FDA regulated the catheter, which it classed as a new device. But today more and more obstetricians are using a needle inserted into the woman's abdomen, an unregulated technique. Because the FDA cannot regulate procedures, only drugs or devices, it has been unable to limit use of the test.

Many physicians believe the abdominal approach is safer than the trans-cervical procedure. Dr. Jackson suggested that the abdominal technique might offer less risk of hitting vital fetal structures, causing miscarriages. And Dr. George Rhoads of the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development in Bethesda, Maryland, said he believed that with the abdominal technique there was less of a chance of infection, a rare but potentially serious complication.

A major question has been the comparative safety for the fetus of the chorionic test and amniocentesis. Amniocentesis, performed at about the 16th week of pregnancy, causes fetal death in about one-half of 1 per cent of cases, according to the latest studies. By contrast, in more than 32,000 chorionic tests over the past four years, 1.9 per cent have been followed by miscarriage. Dr. Laird Jackson of Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia has found. But he said this figure could not be compared with the loss rate from amniocentesis because some of the women would have miscarried anyway.

Dr. Rhoads and his colleagues at the child health institute are now conducting a study to determine how safe the chorionic test is. About 7,000 women at seven medical centres are participating. 6,000 have received the chorionic test and 1,000 have received

amniocentesis. Within the next nine months, the investigators hope to have enough data to determine whether the chorionic test is as safe as amniocentesis. The study is being expanded to compare the safety of trans-abdominal tests with that of trans-cervical tests.

In the second test, samples of the woman's blood are taken to measure levels of alpha-fetoprotein, a substance the fetus excretes into the amniotic fluid and that enters the mother's bloodstream.

The test was developed in England about 15 years ago, but it was slow to be adopted in the United States, in part because a number of investigators and the FDA feared it would be offered without adequate counseling and follow-up services such as sonograms and amniocentesis, if necessary. But about two years ago, the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists warned physicians that they might be subject to suit if they did not offer a woman the test and she later had a child with a defect.

The test was developed to detect the serious birth defects that occur when the neural tube does not completely close during early development of the fetus. About half the time, the tube is open at the top and the baby is born with a rudimentary brain, or no brain at all, a condition called anencephaly. These babies are dead at birth or die soon after.

In the other half of the cases, the opening is along the spine, and a portion of the nerve column of the spine is exposed. These babies, said to have spina bifida, are paralysed below the portion of open spine. Some of these children also have hydrocephaly, a condition in which fluid accumulates in the head and can result in brain damage. Children with spina bifida may be mentally retarded, and frequently have no bowel or bladder control.

Neural tube defects occur in about one out of every 1,000 babies born. When a fetus has a neural tube defect, large amounts of alpha-fetoprotein pour out of the open spine or skull into the amniotic fluid. From there they enter the mother's bloodstream, where they can be detected.

The blood protein test is given at 16 weeks of pregnancy, when there is enough of the protein around to make testing feasible. Those women whose alpha-fetoprotein levels are abnormally

high are given sonograms, pictures of the fetus produced by sound waves, to see if there is some other explanation for the finding. If the sonogram reveals no explanation, the woman is given amniocentesis. The amniotic fluid is checked for alpha-fetoprotein and for acetylcholinesterase, a nerve enzyme that is often present when the fetus has a neural tube defect.

In 1984, Dr. Irwin R. Merkatz of the Albert Einstein College of Medicine in the Bronx noticed that just as high levels of the fetal protein in a pregnant woman's blood indicate that her fetus may have a neural tube defect, so low levels may indicate that the fetus has a chromosomal defect, the most common of which is Down's syndrome. The finding was recently confirmed in a two-year study of 34,000 pregnant women in Connecticut directed by Dr. Miriam Schoenfeld DiMaio of the Yale University School of Medicine.

Dr. DiMaio and others hail this result as an unexpected benefit of alpha-fetoprotein screening. Until then, women were not normally offered amniocentesis unless they were at least 35, the age at which the risk of carrying a child with Down's syndrome — one in 270 — is about the same as the risk that the procedure will result in loss of the fetus.

But, Dr. DiMaio notes, 80 per cent of women who have babies with Down's syndrome are under 35; although their individual risks of having a child with Down's syndrome are low, so many pregnant women are younger than 35 that they have most of the affected babies.

With alpha-fetoprotein screening, it is possible to tell younger women if the fetus they are carrying is at increased risk of having Down's syndrome and to offer them amniocentesis. Not all cases of Down's syndrome will be detected by the blood protein test and most women who have amniocentesis on the basis of the test will not have fetuses with Down's syndrome, but the chance that they will is seen as high enough to warrant the risk of amniocentesis.

Some critics have wanted to slow the introduction of the new tests. But many doctors say there is never an ideal time to introduce new medical tests — there will always be nagging questions. And for many women, the benefits appear to outweigh the uncertainties, these doctors say — The New York Times.

Male vanity in Japan leads to luxuriant toupee sales

By Janet Snyder
Reuters

TOKYO — Japanese men are notoriously self-conscious about baldness and will spare no expense to conceal their shiny pate.

This vanity is a gold mine for wig-makers and has turned Japan into the world's biggest toupee market.

Now Japanese hairpiece firms stand poised to sew up the global "wig" trade after a major U.S. rival bowed out of the race earlier this year.

Heading the field is Aderans, which started up in 1969 and now commands 60 per cent of the Japanese market. Its sales last year were 25.6 billion yen (\$169.53 million).

Aderans became even bigger with its takeover in late June of the top U.S. toupee maker, International Hairgoods of Eden Prairie, Minnesota.

The closest rival to Aderans is Tokyo-based Art Nature, which had sales of around eight billion yen (\$53 million) last year. Demand for toupees is strong in Japan, where men are much more likely to wear a hairpiece than Americans. Aderans spokesman Koichi Yamamoto said.

"Some Japanese customers tell us they always wear a toupee while in Japan, but leave it home when they do business in America," said his colleague Mamiya Iguchi.

Bald Americans seem less vain about showing their lack of hair, she said.

One 36-year-old Japanese toupee wearer, who out of embarrassment asked not to be identified, said he wore his wig religiously because he felt he looked much older without it.

"I would never have been able to marry as well as I did if I had gone to the 'o-miai' (first meeting with a prospective spouse in arranged marriage procedures)

with a bald head," he added.

He wound up marrying the daughter of a prominent brewer.

As befits the biggest in the field, Aderans also has the biggest toupee factory in the world — a cavernous 130,000 square metres building in rural Nakajomachi, north of Tokyo.

Aderans recently moved some of its production to a 35,840 square metre factory in Thailand which opened on June 1.

On fitting day, the customer is ushered to barber's chair in a private booth. A pliable wax-like frame is put over his scalp.

The material softens with the customer's body heat and begins to mould itself to the contours of his head.

The fitter draws arrows on the surface of the now dome-like mould to show the direction of hair growth. The mould is sent to the factory where an artificial scalp is made to measure.

Human hair matching the customer's remaining hair is sewn by hand — strand by strand — on to the artificial scalp with a fine embroidery needle.

It takes about a month of painstaking work to produce a good toupee, Yamamoto said.

The workmanship involved is reflected in the price. Toupees produced by Aderans cost between 300,000 to 400,000 yen (\$2,000 to \$2,600).

When the toupee arrives, a specially-trained barber trims it to the customer's specifications. The wearer fixes it to his remaining hair with four or five ingenious comb-like clamps.

"You don't have to worry that a stiff breeze will carry your toupee off," Yamamoto said.

Yamamoto said a good toupee should last at least three or four years, and much longer with care.

"It's just like a car. There are people who take good care of a car and it lasts 10 years, and those who crack their cars up within a year," he said.

Plenda Habib's

Stop the murders

THIS year witnessed an increased number of fratricide cases in which, mainly brothers kill their sisters for "tarnishing the family's honour." The killers normally get away with minor sentences because the law, somehow, embodies the concept of leniency with such cases.

These murders are contrary to both the Islamic faith and to our aspirations for a just and progressive society. Islam, our guiding faith, requires evidence beyond all doubt before condemning a woman, or equally a man, of committing a sin.

When a woman commits an act that the family considers to be dishonourable, the family itself, contrary to Islam's stringent rules, investigates the matter and passes judgment. Brothers, not fathers, are entrusted with the task of eliminating the sister because the brother can "endure a few years in jail." In most of the cases, I doubt the brother, a young boy, is unwilling either to kill or to be jailed. But the family puts enormous pressure on the brother to defend their honour, to a compelling and confusing extent.

But, when a girl or a boy misbehaves, is her or his misbehaviour a direct result of bad upbringing on behalf of the family itself? Shouldn't the father or mother, the mature adults bear the responsibility?

These murders should not be allowed to continue, because they are inhuman and because they result in enormous suffering and loss. The universities should take the initiative and study this phenomenon; and the government should enact laws on award them to make sentences harsher and more effective in stopping these crimes. Surely a father who expects his boy to go to jail for 10 to 15 years would think twice before putting a gun in his hand.

AIDS-stricken theatre group stages response

By Caren Ross
Reuters

NEW YORK — In conveying the anguish and anger that AIDS sufferers feel, a new theatre group has a tragic edge: All cast members have the deadly syndrome or the condition known as AIDS-related complex that often precedes it.

The cast varies as different actors deteriorate or improve in health, and the scripts reflect first-hand experience with AIDS.

"We've got to adapt to a population that can't be depended upon on any given week," said Seth Glassman, a former drama teacher at New York University who directs the all-AIDS theatre group.

Instead of performing plays created by healthy playwrights unfamiliar with the feelings that accompany an AIDS diagnosis, the actors develop their own scripts as what Glassman called "a testament and record of these people's experiences."

He said he had to develop material so that if any piece were dropped it would not be critical to the whole performance. The group had to allow for the inevitability that some actors would be sick, he said.

When one actor missed a recent rehearsal because he was hospitalised, another actor moaned, "My God, there's going to be such a turnover." Almost one-third of the class was absent the next week.

Nonetheless, the group — an offshoot of the Gay Men's Health Crisis Organisation — is so popular that replacements and understudies are easy to find, said assistant director Sylvia Stein.

Acquired immune deficiency syndrome, which destroys the body's ability to fight disease, is no stranger to the American theatre, with the dramas "As Is" and "Safe Sex" addressing the subject on Broadway and "Beirut" and "The Normal Heart" playing off-Broadway.

And AIDS has claimed well-known victims in the performing arts: movie star Rock Hudson, "Chorus Line" creator Michael Bennett, and showman Liberace.

The group — called the People With AIDS project — often improvises to create scripts that show the savage effect of AIDS on the human spirit.

One man recently improvised: "Say, there's nothing wrong with sex... I've had all kinds of men... beautiful men of all races. But that's not what I need now." Those lines became a script for others to recite the following week.

The actors re-create AIDS-related experiences they have had in doctors' offices, including a hospital running out of beds, a patient's lack of health insurance, grisly medical treatments and the poignant day AIDS was diagnosed.

One actor recalled a steely doctor's diagnosis AIDS in him after the biopsy of a purple spot on his arm.

"Kaposi's sarcoma, no T-cells, probably pneumocystis pneumonia," the doctor told him, ticking off some of the conditions that most frequently rack AIDS patients.

In addition to producing good theatre, the group's purpose is "to empower people with AIDS" and to combat the feelings of helplessness and passivity that accompany sickness, said Nick Pippin, an assistant director of the group and an actor infected with AIDS.

The actors expressed frustration over the health care system and over the government's slowness in approving experimental drugs to treat their illness.

Although the group's purpose is not to advise or to counsel, its workshops seem to have a psychologically therapeutic effect.

"It's a creative means of expressing outrage and desperation," Pippin said, adding that it was rising to and surmounting the fear of AIDS.

He said performances would express joy and humour — integral parts of the AIDS victims' lives — which are often overlooked amid the public uproar over AIDS.

The group is working on a comic mini-musical called "A Virus Line."

Holy revolution and counter-revolution

LIBERATION theology is widely talked about, but who actually reads the stuff? Hardly anyone, which is not surprising: it is unreadable. The style is heavy and opaque, a mixture of neo-Marxist philosophical jargon and Latin political rhetoric adopted by its main protagonists — unfamiliar names like Leonardo Boff, Gustavo Gutierrez, Juan Luis Segundo and Jon Sobrino. This is a pity. Although liberation theology may not be quite what its enthusiasts claim — the most important challenge to the Roman Catholic church since Martin Luther in 1517 — it is important, not least because it influences thinking in Latin America where more than a third of the world's 840m baptised Catholics live.

All the more reason to welcome Liberation Theology,

which, in a short space, explains its subject well and sets it in its political and historical context. Phillip Berryman, a former Catholic priest, is not a theologian but has studied the theology from its original sources and knows Latin America from having worked there since the mid-1960s.

The term "liberation theology" was first used by Gustavo Gutierrez in a talk on the eve of the Latin American bishops' conference in Medellin in Colombia in 1968. It is easier to pin down in practice than in theory. Its practitioners describe it as "an interpretation of Christian faith out of the experience of the poor." Priests help the poor organise themselves in "basic communities" which often, perhaps inevitably, become vehicles for radical

politics as the poor are taught to read and then to claim their rights. This process is called conscientization (conscientizacao in Portuguese), which, roughly translated, means consciousness-raising. The term was coined by Paulo Freire, a Brazilian educationalist who had to flee his native country after the military coup of 1964. One of the heaviest concentrations of support for liberation theology is in Nicaragua, whose government includes several Catholic priests, Father Ernesto Cardenal best known among them. As Mr. Berryman shows, their criticisms of society often extends to the church.

Inevitably, this blend of Christianity and Marxism (as Father Leonardo Boff called it on a trip to Russia in July), provokes strong criticism. The Vatican,

supported by many bishops in Latin America, would like to replace liberation theology with the less exciting "theology of reconciliation." This wants to see free elections of governments which permit the church to act freely, a greater degree of social awareness among businessmen and a more equal distribution of wealth. The theology of reconciliation has no place for Jesus, the subversive from Nazareth armed with a machine gun. It frowns on the idea of priests directly participating in politics (those in the Nicaraguan government have been suspended from their priestly functions). The Pope's arguments seem to be prevailing, but liberation theology, with its emphasis on social justice, has already made its point — The Economist.

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Australian Davis Cup semifinals

Krishnan crushes Australian and scores triumph for India

SYDNEY, Australia (AP) — Ramesh Krishnan played some of the finest tennis of his career at White City on Sunday to guide an apparently undermanned Indian team to a 3-2 upset victory over defending champion Australia in the Davis Cup tennis semifinal.

Krishnan crushed Wally Masur 6-3, 6-4 in the decisive singles after Australia had fought back from an 0-2 deficit in the best-of-five contest to level at 2-2.

Krishnan, 26, from Madras, rallied from 1-4 down in each of the first two sets in outplaying the 24-year-old Masur.

Earlier, John Fitzgerald had defeated veteran Indian captain Vijay Amritraj 7-5, 6-3, 6-3 to lift Australia's hopes of a comeback triumph.

India became only the third nation to defeat Australia in a Davis Cup match on Australian soil. The United States, on seven occasions, and Britain are the only other two countries to have achieved that feat.

Krishnan, a superb touch player who was a quarterfinalist at this year's U.S. Open, utilized aggressive groundstrokes and proved too consistent and determined for Masur, who seldom appeared at ease during the 125-minute match in front of a sellout crowd of 6,500.

Krishnan followed in the footsteps of his father, Ramanathan Krishnan, who defeated Brazilian Thomas Koch in the decisive singles of the 1966 Davis Cup semifinal, while Amritraj, 33, will lead India into this year's final 18 years after making his Davis Cup debut.

The Indians advanced to the final despite having only one player, 28th ranked Krishnan, in the top 200 in the world. "It was unrealistic for this team to have thought about making the final — but we did it," said an ecstatic Amritraj, who plays tennis only part-time and works as an actor in Hollywood.

"We have only one world class player and considering the caliber of the other players it is remarkable to achieve what we have achieved," the captain said. "I don't think any other team in the history of the Davis Cup has

made the final with such lowly ranked players. It was a great team effort, a tremendous feeling. I never had any doubts that Ramesh would win the last match."

Amritraj currently is ranked 257th in the world with Srinivasan Vasudevan 209th and Anand Amritraj not even ranked as a singles player.

The Indians led 2-0 after the opening two singles matches Friday, but then lost Saturday's doubles, in which Pat Cash and Peter Doohan defeated Anand Amritraj and Vasudevan.

Australia was without Cash for the singles after the Wimbledon champion injured his right knee in training. Cash believed the injury would not stand up to two long singles matches.

Masur lost both his singles matches against the Indians and his Davis Cup record dropped to 2-6.

"I was relaxed against Wally and I played according to plan," said Krishnan after his decisive win. "It was exciting to play well when it counted. This is the biggest win of my career."

Masur was bitterly disappointed by his form. "Ramesh lifted his game and I lost concentration," he said. "It slipped away from me, but you can only play as well as you are allowed to play. He played better."

Australian non-playing captain Neale Fraser refused to use Cash's absence from the singles as an excuse for the defeat.

"You've got to go with the players who are available," he said.

Fraser paid tribute to Krishnan.

"He was their star, but it was a consistent all around performance," he said.

The Indians had won only two of their previous eight cup meetings with Australia.

India reached the Davis Cup challenge round in 1966, but lost 4-1 to Australia, and also reached the final in 1974 but withdrew rather than play South Africa.

Australia was aiming to make the Davis Cup final for the 42nd time and to win the event for the third time in five years. It defeated Sweden in the 1986 final in Melbourne.

India will face either Sweden or Spain in the final in December. Sweden holds a 2-1 lead over the Spaniards in the semifinal being held in Barcelona.

Maradona angry with Italian press

BUENOS AIRES (R) — Argentine soccer superstar Diego Maradona has said that if Napoli do not renew his contract for another four years and the Italian press continue to harass him he will leave the Italian champions.

"If Napoli don't renew my contract for four years as I requested and the Italian press continue to harass me like now, at the end of 1989 I'll go and play somewhere else, maybe in Argentina," Maradona told the local semi-official newsagency Telam.

The World Cup star told a Telam correspondent in Naples that the press were blaming him for Napoli's defeat against Spain's Real Madrid in the first round of the European Champions Cup.

Napoli lost 3-1 on aggregate after being held to a 1-1 draw at home in Wednesday night's second leg.

Maradona said he had asked for a new four-year contract after his current one expires in 1989 so that he can become a free agent in 1993.

Hurricanes beat Seminoles in college football blood feud

NEW YORK (AP) — Steve Walsh, stymied for nearly three quarters by a feisty Florida State defense, threw for three touchdowns in the final 16 minutes Saturday as no. 3 Miami, Florida, subdued the fourth-ranked Seminoles 26-25 in the latest chapter of Florida's college football blood feud.

"Do they have some character?" Miami coach Jimmy Johnson asked after his unbeaten Hurricanes had rallied for their fourth victory of the season. "We beat one heck of a football team out there. Florida State plays us better than anyone."

"I thought we had won," Florida State coach Bobby Bowden said. "I don't really know how we lost this one. I didn't think we deserved to lose it. We were up 19-3 and had to make mistakes for them to get back into it."

No. 1 Oklahoma 56, Iowa State 3.

Jamelle Holieway passed for two touchdowns and ran for another and Anthony Stafford scored three times to lead the

Sooners, 4-0, to a 35-3 halftime lead. The Sooners missed a shut-out when Iowa State's Jeff Shudak kicked a 35-yard field goal with one second left in the first half.

No. 2 Nebraska 30, South Carolina 21.

Todd Ellis threw touchdown passes of 35 and 80 yards as South Carolina built a 21-13 lead midway through the third quarter.

But Nebraska, 4-0, then drove 96 yards to score.

No. 6 Auburn 20, N. Carolina 10.

Jeff Burger threw two touchdowns in the third quarter, including a 2-yarder to Vincent

Harris with 1:18 remaining, to enable Auburn to hold off North Carolina. The Tar Heels took a 10-3 lead at 7:18 of the third quarter when defensive tackle Tim Goad blocked Brian Shuman's attempted punt and Norris Davis picked up the loose ball and ran six yards for a touchdown.

No. 9 Ohio State 10, Illinois 6.

No. 10 Tennessee 38, California 12.

No. 11 UCLA 49, Stanford 0.

No. 12 Michigan 49, Wisconsin 0.

No. 14 Penn State 27, Temple 14.

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Lebanon holds int'l rally despite war

By Paul Bolding
Reuter

BEIRUT — The roar of fast cars screaming along rural roads will replace the thuds of bombs and bullets next weekend when war-torn Lebanon holds an international motor rally.

The three-day Mountain Rally starting on Friday night has attracted 19 foreign entrants undaunted by Lebanon's record of death and destruction in addition to 60 Lebanese cars.

"There is no security risk because the rally is run completely in secure areas... The Lebanese forces (Christian militia) will help us," said rally spokesman Wadih Bachour.

The Lebanese army would also assist the organisers, the automobile and touring club of Lebanon.

non, with logistics and communications, he said.

The 1,010-km (630-mile) rally will be run in the Christian-held mountains east and north of Beirut, away from troubled West Beirut and the south of the country.

It has been held annually since 1968, though with several interruptions depending on the intensity of the 12-year-old civil war. His Majesty King Hussein of Jordan once took part.

Two main sections will take place on open roads and 36 special stages or speed tests on closed stretches. Unlike many other rallies, all the roads on the route will be asphalted.

The rules oblige entrants to observe Lebanon's traffic laws. "If they do they will be about the only ones around here. People

mostly ignore the rules and the police," commented one resident.

This year, for the first time, the rally counts for the Middle East championship of the International Motor Sport Federation (FISA) along with those held in Dubai, Kuwait, Jordan, Oman and Qatar.

Entrants include last year's Middle East champion, Mohammad Bin Sulayem of the United Arab Emirates driving an Opel Manta in the sports cars category, and crews from France, Britain, Sweden and Cyprus.

Swedish champion for 1970-74 Ola Stromberg, asked if he was concerned by Lebanon's reputation for killings and kidnappings, said: "I did not know what I would find but it looks normal."

He said it was his first visit to



Mohammad Bin Sulayem

Lebanon. "Before the rally I will study the roads and the road surfaces. Every rally is a new challenge," he said.

Stromberg, regarded as one of the favourites, said he thought the main challenges would come from Sulayem and Cypriot driver Dini Mavropoulos.

Star cyclist back on road

By Andrew Warshaw
Associated Press

DUBLIN, Ireland — Greg LeMond is back on his bike, lucky to be alive and aiming for a comeback that would rank among the greatest in sports.

A string of setbacks, including a hunting accident that drained half his blood and left 30 shotgun pellets buried in his body, ended the only American ever to win the Tour de France for most of this year and changed some of his feelings toward cycling.

But as he tries to catch up with competitors whom he estimates are 10 times stronger than him at the moment, LeMond has a single goal.

"I'm back to win the Tour de France again," the 1986 winner of cycling's biggest prize said. "Everything I'm doing now is geared to that. If I win any of the other big ones along the way, that's fine, as long as they come with the Tour."

This week, LeMond is competing in the Nissan Classic Tour of Ireland, his first stage race since mid-March, when a bad crash in Italy started his nightmare year.

"I've had about a dozen short races since coming back Aug. 29 but this is my first real test," he said in an interview. "I'm not interested in winning. I've missed about 80 days' racing this year and only about 3,500 kilometres in my legs. Everybody else has had about 35,000 kilometres."

"Their level of fitness is so much higher than mine. It would be great just to finish."

LeMond said he would take part in a handful of races in Europe, North America and Mexico before the end of the year. All of them, he said, were preparation for next year's taking the Winner's Jersey on the Champs d'Elysee next July.

This was supposed to be LeMond's season. He started 1987 as the favourite to retain his Tour de France title and add the world championship in Austria later in the summer.

But during the Tirreno-Adriatico race in March, LeMond broke his wrist and collar bone. He went home to California for treatment, missing six weeks of prime-season riding.

Three days before LeMond was to return to Europe, disaster struck again.

The same day the plaster cast was due to be removed from his hand, LeMond was out hunting turkey when he was accidentally shot by his brother-in-law.

LeMond said he lost half his blood and would have died if he



Greg LeMond... poised to win.

had not been picked up by a rescue helicopter within minutes.

"The doctors had to remove pellets from my liver, kidneys and intestines," LeMond said. "I had seven removed from my arm and took some others out myself."

"About 30 are still there, two in my heart lining but most in my back or legs. The doctors say there is no danger of leaving them there. Your body just forms scar tissue and there is no blood circulating around the lead. It shouldn't affect my performances."

The shooting put LeMond off the road for another eight weeks. At first, he said, he considered giving up cycling for good.

"I did have doubts in the first weeks afterwards," he said. "I could not have given a darn if I never touched the bike again. The most important thing was to have my health. But then the doctors told me there was no permanent damage and that gave me a tremendous boost."

LeMond was back in training at the end of June but was quickly struck down by an emergency appendectomy July 12.

While there have been no further accidents, LeMond said that resuming training was tougher than expected.

"It was very difficult getting back on the bike," he said. "I'd been off it so long, I had begun to feel great about not training. At first, I had a hard time keeping up with the tourists. It's still difficult. After all, I'm coming back from zero and that needs a lot more discipline."

When he looks back on the year, however, LeMond said

there were several benefits to being out of action for so long. He saw the birth of his second son at the family's European home in Kortrijk, Belgium, took a fishing vacation in the United States and did not have to worry about his diet.

"There is always a time in your career when you need a break. I've been a professional for seven years and had never had one before. Maybe everything happened at the right time," LeMond said.

His time away from the track also prompted a change in priorities. Next winter, for the first time, he is giving up cycling training and planning a cross-country skiing programme.

"For seven years, I have hardly left the bike," LeMond said. "There is a point where you get saturated with cycling and I need to get away from it for two or three months and do something which is physically the equivalent. I think skiing will have a direct benefit."

After that, LeMond hopes to take on the world again, including Irishman Stephen Roche, winner of this year's Tour de France and world championship.

"I'm still one of the youngest riders on the tour and I feel I have the most potential," LeMond said. "I'll bet any amount of money I'll succeed. I still believe I'm better than 99 per cent of the other guys. My prime years are yet to come."

"Ok, I broke my wrist, got shot, had my appendix out. They say everything happens in threes. Everybody has one bad year. This was mine. Now it's over."

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Peking says foreigners involved in Lhasa violence

PEKING (R) — China on Sunday accused two foreigners of involvement in Tibet's worst officially reported violence for more than a decade, in which at least six people were killed and 19 police seriously injured.

In its first detailed account of Thursday's riot in the Tibetan capital Lhasa, the People's Daily said the foreigners were among the crowd which burnt down a police station and attacked policemen with stones and bricks.

Foreigners who witnessed the riot said six people were shot dead by police and described hand-to-hand fighting between police and monks who had led a demonstration calling for independence from China.

One American tourist said nine people — three monks, three Tibetan men, two women and a child — had been shot dead.

The People's Daily did not identify the two foreigners accused of involvement in the violence. The Foreign Ministry in Peking declined immediate comment on who they were and whether they had been detained.

The U.S. embassy in Peking said it had asked China to confirm reports that two Americans had been arrested after the riot.

Communication links between Lhasa and the Chinese capital remained cut on Sunday. A night curfew was clamped on Lhasa earlier, with notices in hotels warning guests that they would go on to the streets after 10 p.m. at their peril.

Next Wednesday, Oct. 7, is the anniversary of Chinese soldiers entering Tibet in 1950, and there

are fears of further separatist disturbances.

The People's Daily blamed the riots on people who attacked a police station where the alleged ringleaders of the anti-Chinese demonstration were being detained.

It said the crowd trapped 30 police inside the station, snatched a machine-gun from a policeman and attacked fire engines called to deal with vehicles set on fire by the demonstrators.

The New China News Agency (NCNA) disputed travellers' reports that Chinese police fired on the protesters Thursday. It blamed the violence on the Dalai Lama, the Tibetans' spiritual leader.

The Dalai Lama, living in exile in India, condemned the killings, and Tibetan exiles marched in Indian cities including New Delhi and in Bern, Switzerland.

The Chinese agency's account on Sunday said scores of people took part in the protest Thursday. Witnesses said the crowd numbered 2,000.

"Among the rioters were two foreigners who were waving their hands, shouting and egging on the people around to attack the police," the NCNA report said.

An Asian diplomat said the riots had come as a bitter blow to the Chinese leadership which has poured money into Tibet, one of

the country's poorest areas, since 1980 when Peking admitted that previous left-wing policies had not worked.

Since 1980, new roads, schools, hospitals and other facilities have been built and official efforts made to promote Tibetan education and culture.

"The leadership must be wondering what has happened, if this should be the result of the new policy," the diplomat said. China insists that Tibet has been part of China since the 13th century. Tibet has a population of 1.9 million.

An American who arrived Saturday in Chengdu, in neighbouring Sichuan province, told an AP reporter police withdrew from the square Friday and protesters came back and looted the burned out police station.

"The Tibetans were looking through files and tearing them up and laughing," she said, speaking on condition of anonymity. "They would take down a sign with Chinese characters and smash it."

In New Delhi, Indian police prevented about 1,000 Tibetans from marching on the Chinese embassy and charged one group of demonstrators with wooden clubs when they tried to burn a Chinese flag in front of the embassy, witnesses said.

The witnesses said five people were arrested.

In Bern, Switzerland, about 200 Tibetans rallied Saturday in front of the Chinese embassy to protest China's brutal repression.

Laurel and Enrile said joining hands

MANILA (Agencies) — Vice-president Salvador Laurel and Senator Juan Ponce Enrile were trying to form a new political alliance to oppose President Corason Aquino, a major newspaper reported Sunday.

The Philippine Daily Inquirer, quoting opposition sources, said Mr. Laurel would head the coalition, which would include elements of his UNIDO party, Mr. Enrile's Grand Alliance for Democracy and moderates within the New Society Movement of ousted President Ferdinand Marcos.

According to the report, the two political groups reached an agreement in principle to forge such an alliance during a meeting a few days ago in a Manila suburb.

Such a move has been widely predicted by Philippine commentators since Mr. Laurel announced he would no longer serve in the cabinet and later launched a campaign to expose alleged "left-leaning officials" in the Aquino government.

"The two leaders agreed that the coalition will be headed by Laurel," the newspaper said. "A political platform as well as plans for the short and long term plans shall also be drafted."

Mr. Laurel, who had served as foreign secretary, resigned from the cabinet last month because of "fundamental differences" over the battle against communist rebels and because of bitterness at having been excluded from decision-making by the president's inner circle.

Mrs. Aquino fired Mr. Enrile as defence minister last Nov. 23 after the government said it foiled a coup plot by his followers. They included Colonel Gregorio "Gringo" Honasan, Mr. Enrile's former security chief and leader of the Aug. 28 revolt.

Col. Honasan, in hiding since staging the abortive coup, has said he will consider peace talks with Mrs. Aquino's government if it launches political and military reforms.

In an interview with the Manila newspaper Tempo published on Sunday, Col. Honasan said troops loyal to him were capable of creating "a disturbance of the same or greater magnitude" than the Aug. 28 revolt.

He added that the revolt by about 2,000 soldiers, in which more than 50 people were killed, was an attempt to make Mrs. Aquino "see the light." The rebels refrained from seizing the presidential palace in case she was killed, he added.

The author's works, written over a career that spanned more than five decades, have been translated in 27 languages. At times, several of his plays were running simultaneously in Paris theatres.

Among Anouilh's best known "black" comedies was "Antigone" — a modern-day version of the classical Greek tragedy that pits the idealism and purity of youth against hard-nosed reality and pragmatism.

Anouilh was born June 23, 1910, in Bordeaux, where he spent his early childhood and adolescence. He moved to Paris after graduating from high school.

He studied law briefly, and joined an advertising firm. He developed a passion for the theatre while still a student.

He began his career in theatre in 1932 with "The Enchanted Forest." Early critics reproached him for what they called his excessive gloom.

Anouilh had a wide range of interests. He wrote the dialogue and scripts for several films, including "Monsieur Vincent" in 1947 and "Deux sous de violettes" (two cents worth of violets) in 1951. He translated and adapted Oscar Wilde's "The Importance of Being Earnest" and three Shakespearean comedies.

Famous French dramatist Anouilh dies at 77

LAUSANNE, Switzerland (Agencies) — French dramatist Jean Anouilh died on Saturday in hospital in Lausanne, aged 77, a member of his family said on Sunday.

Anouilh, known for plays such as "Eurydice" and "Antigone" in which he reinterpreted Greek myths, died of a heart attack after two days in hospital, she said.

Anouilh died Saturday in the Vaudois University Hospital Centre in Lausanne, said the family member.

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Jayewardene threatens to withdraw Indian troops from trouble-hit area

COLOMBO (R) — Sri Lanka told Indian peacekeeping troops on Sunday that they must put down communal violence in the Trincomalee district or withdraw from the area so that Sri Lankan security forces could restore order, a government spokesman said.

He said President Junius Jayewardene gave the warning at a meeting of Indian and Sri Lankan security forces' chiefs held to discuss clashes between Sinhalese and Tamils in which 18 people have been killed in the last five days.

The government has blamed Tamil separatist guerrillas for provoking the clashes. A July peace accord between the guerrillas and the government is being policed by Indian troops.

The government spokesman quoted Mr. Jayewardene as saying: "I direct General Depinder Singh (commander of India's

southern armed forces) to work in cooperation with General Cyril Ranatunga (Sri Lanka's joint operations commander) to restore law and order in Trincomalee.

If the Indian forces do not do so I will direct them to withdraw from the area and Sri Lankan Security forces and police will restore order."

Mr. Jayewardene said cooperation between Sri Lanka and India on the peacekeeping part of the pact had broken down and that New Delhi should rectify the problem.

Opposition leaders and newspapers have accused the Indian forces of being reluctant to fight Tamil militants.

Liberation Tigers of Eelam (LTTE) guerrillas attacked an army camp at Trincomalee on Saturday with mortar bombs. Soldiers fired back and the guerrillas withdrew after a 45-minute battle, military sources said.

More than 500 houses and shops have been damaged and about 5,000 people have been made homeless in the clashes this week.

The guerrillas agreed to a ceasefire in return for promises of more autonomy for regions where Sri Lanka's Tamil minority live. They say Trincomalee is part of their traditional homeland.

Police charge that the guerrillas are trying to drive away Sinhalese, who are in a majority in the whole country.

About 8,000 soldiers and 1,000 paramilitary police from India have deployed in north and east Sri Lanka to help implement the autonomy accord.

The agreement, signed by Mr. Jayewardene and Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, on aims to end a conflict that has killed 6,000 people in the past four years.

Strong aftershock of quake jolts Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES (AP) — A strong earthquake shook buildings, knocked out power and jolted residents awake Sunday morning in the strongest aftershock since last week's powerful temblor which caused up to \$75 million in damage.

The Sunday quake measured 5.3 on the Richter scale and occurred at 4 a.m. (1100 GMT), said Don Kelly of the U.S. Geological Survey. It was in the same area as Thursday's quake, 20 kilometres south of Pasadena, he said.

"It's probably on the same fault break and a little bit to the northwest" of Thursday's quake, said Kate Hutton, a seismologist at the California Institute of Technology.

That put the aftershock about 6.5 kilometres south-southeast of Pasadena in Alhambra, about 12 to 16 kilometres northeast of downtown Los Angeles.

A considerable amount of concrete fell from a bridge over the southbound lanes of the Pasadena freeway, closing two lanes. Small rockslides occurred elsewhere along the freeway.

In Whittier, hit hard Thursday because it was near the epicenter of the original quake, police said there were no reports of injuries or fire in the community east of Los Angeles.

Bavadra, 'fearing for life,' cancels talks with Rabuka

SUVA (AP) — Former Prime Minister Timoci Bavadra, fearing for his life after a high-speed car chase, on Sunday cancelled talks with military leader Sitiveni Rabuka, who overthrew Mr. Bavadra's government in a coup.

Mr. Bavadra was being driven to Nawaka village on the outskirts of Nadi when a truckload of soldiers carrying automatic rifles gave chase, said the former prime minister's nephew, who is also named Timoci Bavadra.

The younger Bavadra said he was driving the car when soldiers stopped it and told his uncle to accompany them to a police station.

He said no explanation was offered.

The elder Bavadra refused and was driven away. The soldiers gave chase along dirt roads, reaching speeds of up to 150 kilometres per hour, said the nephew.

The former prime minister was resting afterwards and referred media calls to his nephew, who was reached by telephone from Suva.

Other reporters who got through to the former prime minister said he told them he was scared for his life after the experience.

"It was terrifying," said the nephew. "My uncle was pretty upset. He called it a testing experience. He didn't want to go to the police station because he didn't know what would happen to him. He didn't want to be locked up again."

Mr. Bavadra was ousted by Colonel Rabuka on May 14 after

a month in office. He and his predominantly Indian cabinet spent a week under house arrest.

Col. Rabuka staged a second coup Sept. 25, after Mr. Bavadra and his predecessor, Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara, reached agreement to form a bipartisan government for the Pacific island nation.

Col. Rabuka, who has declared himself head of state and cancelled the 1970 constitution by military decree, said he seized control to ensure that ethnic Fijians retain political power over the majority Indian community.

Ethnic Fijians form a 47 per cent minority of the 715,000 population. Indians, descendants of British-indentured sugar plantation labour, account for 49 per cent. Europeans, Asians and Pacific Islanders make up the rest.

The younger Bavadra said his uncle contacted dismissed Governor-General Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau to say he would not attend talks scheduled Monday in Suva with Col. Rabuka.

The nephew said Mr. Bavadra would attend only if the meeting was moved to Nadi, on the western side of Viti Levu, Fiji's main island, some 175 kilometres from Suva.

In Suva, a spokesman for the military government said he was unaware of the chase incident but would investigate, Australian Associated Press reported.

Col. Rabuka on Thursday said he had drawn up proposals for constitutional change that he wanted Mr. Bavadra, Mr. Ganilau and Mr. Mara to study over the weekend.

Pretoria confirms army presence in Angola

JOHANNESBURG (R) — South Africa has confirmed for the first time that its troops are fighting in Angola, where a 12-year-old civil war between government forces and rebels is entering a crucial phase.

Defence Minister Magnus Malan gave no details of the military presence apart from saying it was primarily concerned with thwarting anti-South African black guerrillas.

His statement on Saturday night came as rebel leader Jonas Savimbi warned that a major battle loomed in the southern Angola bush where the government has launched its biggest offensive so far.

"I think you are going to find thousands and thousands of bodies," he told the first foreign journalists to visit the war zone since the offensive began in July.

Mr. Malan shed no light on South Africa's part in the fighting, stressing that the army's principal role was against guerrillas. "South Africa takes care of her own interests in her own way," he said.

His statement said Mr. Savimbi's National Union for the Total

Independence of Angola (UNITA) movement was waging a successful struggle against a government offensive controlled by a Soviet commander, General Konstantin Shagovitch.

South Africa and the United States are the principal backers of UNITA. Pretoria has bases on the border between Angola and Namibia (Southwest Africa), ostensibly to stop infiltration by black guerrillas fighting white domination in Namibia and South Africa.

Unconfirmed press reports have said South African units, including the famed Buffalo Battalion, and warplanes have been battling the Soviet-led offensive.

Until now Pretoria has stayed silent apart from denying that one of its Mirage jets had been shot down over Angola.

The Buffalo Battalion has a reputation as a formidable force of bush fighters and is trained for long-range operations behind enemy lines. Led by white officers, it mostly consists of black Angolans opposed to the Launda government.

Once known as South Africa's foreign legion, the battalion has at times enlisted white mercenaries, among them Israelis, Britons and Australians.

Mr. Savimbi said the worst fighting of the war lay ahead in the next few weeks before the rainy season, after which the government offensive would inevitably get bogged down.

He denied he was getting direct military backing from Pretoria but told reporters he would not have been informed of any South African operations outside UNITA-controlled territory.

According to UNITA officers, the multi-pronged offensive by more than 18,000 Soviet-directed troops is aimed at capturing the air strip in the southern rebel-held camp of Mavinga.

Foreign journalists, who met Mr. Savimbi in Mavinga, reported little evidence of heavy fighting but were told that 70 government troops had been killed and six Soviet T-55 tanks destroyed in the latest clashes.

Mr. Savimbi's predictions of a major showdown appeared partly designed to win more support from Pretoria and Washington.

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Reagan appeals for confirmation of Bork

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Ronald Reagan on Saturday charged "liberal" opponents of Supreme Court nominee Robert Bork with trying to intimidate judges and "thwart the desire of the American people" for jurists who will bring criminals to justice.

"Don't let them do it," Mr. Reagan told listeners of his weekly radio address, even as members of his own Republican Party told him that his nomination of the conservative appeals court judge is gravely imperilled.

The Senate Judiciary Committee is scheduled to vote Tuesday on the nomination, and Mr. Reagan has said he would be satisfied if the panel sends Mr. Bork's name to the full Senate without any recommendation.

As of Friday, 32 senators had said they would vote for Mr. Bork and 27 said they would oppose him, according to a count kept by AP. The other 41 were unwilling to state a position.

Mr. Bork has come under fire from liberals, who fear his history of conservative rulings could change the supreme court's balance.

As he has in recent days, Mr. Reagan invoked the framers of the constitution's article on the federal judiciary, saying, "They knew that, like the constitution itself, the courts must not be politicized."

But now, liberal special-interest groups seek to politicize the court system, to exercise a chilling effect on judges, to intimidate them into making decisions not on the basis of the law or the merits of the case but on the basis of a litmus test or a response to political pressure," the president said.

Mr. Reagan said Mr. Bork "has been subjected to a constant litany of character assassination and intentional misrepresentation."



Exam cheat attacks invigilator

DHAKA (R) — A student found cheating in her graduation examination slapped the invigilator who told her to stop in the face with her shoes. Other teacher at the government college in Sylhet, eastern Bangladesh, overpowered Shabara Yasmin Rosy, 20. She was taken to a police station and released on bail after 10 hours.

Fosse leaves \$25,000 for friends to 'have dinner on me'

NEW YORK (R) — The late choreographer Bob Fosse left \$25,000 in his will so that more than 60 friends, including Liza Minnelli, Dustin Hoffman and Neil Simon, could "have dinner on me." In the will, dated March 28, 1985, Fosse stated: "I have made this provision so that when my friends receive this bequest, they will go out and have dinner on me. They all have, at one time or another, during my life, been very kind to me. I thank them."

In all, 66 individuals and couples were named. They include actor Roy Scheider, who played a character similar to Fosse in the film "All that Jazz," comedian Buddy Hackett, journalist Pete Hamill, playwright Elia Kazan, actress Jessica Lange, artist Peter Maas, stage stars Ann Reinking and Ben Vereen, actor Ben Gazzara and author E.L. Doctorow. An additional \$227,500 went to other friends and charity, including a \$100,000 trust fund to establish the Bob Fosse theatre scholarship for students in the theatrical arts. Fosse left half of his remaining estate, estimated at "more than \$500,000 in court papers filed on Friday, to his former wife Gwen Verdon, and the rest in trust for his daughter Nicole. Fosse died on Sept. 23 at the age of 60.

World's AIDS cases break 60,000-mark

GENEVA (AP) — A 2.5 per cent rise in new AIDS cases in the United States within three weeks sent the worldwide total of reported cases above the 60,000-mark, the World Health Organisation has announced. The latest list, compiled Sept. 30, showed 153 countries reporting an aggregate 60,653 cases of the acquired immune deficiency syndrome. 1,773 more than Sept. 2.

There is no known cure for AIDS, a virus that attacks blood cells and breaks down the victim's immunity to infections. It enters the body through the transmission of blood or semen. High risk groups include homosexuals and hemophiliacs, the latter because they need regular blood transfusions which might contain the virus. More than half of the new cases were registered in the United States, which reported 41,825 cases on Sept. 14, or 980 more than on Aug. 24. Another spectacular rise was reported by Spain, with 508 cases now listed. A 42-per cent increase in three months. France continued to report the second-highest number world wide with 1,980 cases, 26 more than the total on WHO's Sept. 2 list. The worldwide total included 29 countries which reported they had no cases registered. Mauritius was the only newly afflicted country, reporting one case.

Priests told to practise what they preach

VATICAN CITY (R) — Priests who hear confessions of members of their flock should confess their own sins as well, according to bishops at a Vatican synod. "He who does not go to confession should not be hearing confessions," Cardinal Friedrich Wetter of Munich, West Germany told the synod. The bishops were discussing the implementation of a 1983 Vatican document on the sacrament of confession, which acknowledged that fewer Catholics were confessing their sins to a priest and set a strategy to reverse the decline. Several bishops said many Catholics did not feel it was necessary to confess to a priest to be absolved but that their sins could be forgiven merely if they felt truly sorry. Among other prelates who said priests should practise what they preach regarding confession were Bishop Peter Dery of Ghana and Archbishop Simon Pimenta of Bombay, India. Dery said that many priests themselves did not honour the sacrament and therefore there was a need for better preparation of future priests in seminaries. The Roman Catholic Church teaches that sins must be forgiven by a priest in confession. Priests, bishops, cardinals and even the Pope, must confess their sins to another priest.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF
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FOLLOW THE WINDING ROAD

Neither vulnerable. East deals.

NORTH
♠ A K 7
♥ Q 8 5 3
♦ A J 7 5
♣ Q 7

WEST
♠ J 6
♥ A K J 10 9 4
♦ 9
♣ J 6 2

EAST
♠ 10 8 4 3
♥ 6 2
♦ 10 6 4 3
♣ 8 5 5

SOUTH
♠ Q 9 5 2
♥ 7
♦ K Q 8 4
♣ A 10 9 4

The bidding:
East South West North
Pass Pass 2 ♣ Dble
Pass 4 ♣ Pass Pass
Opening lead: King of ♣

Opening bids that describe your distribution are well and good if your side buys the hand. But if you end up defending, you might have given declarer valuable clues to playing the hand. Consider this hand from the Mixed Pair Championship at the recent World Bridge Olympiad in Miami.

After South passed a hand that many would have opened, West's two hearts showed an opening bid with at least five hearts and four clubs. After North's takeout four-

ble, South wasted no time in bidding the full value of his hand. West led the king of hearts, then shifted to his singleton diamond.

At the helm was the veteran Floridian star Jack Denny, and he made short work of the hand. He won the diamond in the closed hand and led a club toward the queen. West grabbed his king and exited safely enough with a club to the queen.

When West followed to both the ace and king of trumps, his hand was virtually an open book. His bid had announced at least nine cards in hearts and clubs, and he had already shown up with two trumps and a diamond. Therefore, only one of his cards was unknown, and Denny didn't much care what it was. He led a trump from dummy and confidently finessed the nine. When that held, he could claim his contract.

Actually, the contract was secure even if West's unknown card turned out to be the trump ten. While he would then have been able to win the trump trick, he would have been end played. A club return would have been into declarer's A-10, and a heart return would set up dummy's queen. (If West returns the ace of hearts, declarer ruffs and can get to the table with a diamond to cash the queen of hearts.)

Since his Feb. 4 arrest at a jungle hideout following a shoot-out with Colombian soldiers and his extradition to the United States, Lehder has been held in federal prisons.

The order requiring his detention until trial noted that the government has testimony "which indicates that this defendant is responsible for the assassination of Colombia's minister of

justice in April 1984; for the armed attack on Colombia's supreme court building in 1986, resulting in the death of 14 justices; for the assassination of two newspaper editors in Colombia in November and December of 1986, who openly opposed his lifestyle, and for the shooting of the Colombian ambassador to Hungary on Jan. 13, 1987."

An 11-count indictment filed in 1981 charges Lehder, 38, with conspiracy, cocaine importation, operating a continuing criminal enterprise and eight counts of possession of cocaine with intent to distribute.

The indictment alleges that he transported cocaine from Colombia to Norman's Cay in the Bahamas and then had the drug flown to airports in the United States.

In a separate indictment in Miami, he is accused of being one

of the leaders of the violent Medellín cartel, a Colombian organisation said to be responsible for 80 per cent of the cocaine smuggled into the United States.

If convicted on all counts, Lehder faces a maximum penalty of life plus 165 years.

In a financial statement in court records, Lehder lists his occupation as a pilot and hotel owner and said he had an income of \$10,000 a month and real estate assets of \$2 million.

Colombian police estimate that Lehder, reputed to be a billionaire, owned 15 cars and trucks, three airplanes, a helicopter, 12 haciendas, an apartment building and nine other properties, including a huge Bavarian-style tourist complex.

Lehder started a newspaper in Colombia to promote his political ambitions. His national Latin

movement political party had a neo-Nazi bent and he claimed to